B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 8 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly ..... Rs 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1924			
12th Jan.	Kaisar-I-Hind X	...	11,430
19th ,,	Plassy	...	7,392
26th ,,	Dongola	... Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	Delta	...	8,097
9th ,,	Macedonia X	...	11,089
16th ,,	Malwa †	...	10 941
23rd ,,	Dongola	... Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua	...	10,902
8th ,,	Morea X	...	10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia	...	7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @	... Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind	...	11,430
5th April	Naldera X	...	15,993
9th ,,	Devanha	...	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa	... Extra steamer	10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	... Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia	...	11,089
3rd May.	Plassy	... China X	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua	...	10,902
17th ,,	Dongola	... Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia	...	7,622
31st ,,	Plassy	... Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Piymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1924		
11th Jan. ...	DOMALA ...	8,441
25th ,, ...	MASHOBRA ...	8,324
8th Feb. ...	DALGOMA * ...	5,800
22nd ,, ...	MORVADA ...	9,198
7th March ...	MANDALA ...	8,246
21st ,, ...	DUMANA ...	9,000
4th April ...	MANELA ...	8,303
18th ,, ...	MATIANA ...	8,965
2nd May ...	DOMALA ...	8,441
16th ,, ...	MASHOBRA ...	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

1924		
12th Jan.	ALIPORE* ...	5,273
15th ,,	SOUDAN† ...	6,696
19th ,,	NAGPORE* ...	5,282
25th ,,	NALDERA ...	15,993
25th ,,	KIDDERPORE* ...	5,334
12nd Feb.	JEYPORE* ...	5,318
3rd ,,	OBNA* ...	5,462
6th ,,	UJA* ...	5,310
21st ,,	SICILIA X ...	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA ...	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN† ...	6,696
24th April	SICILIA† ...	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.
X Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
9th January	KARAGOLA ...	East & S. Africa. 2 p. m.
10th ,, ...	BARALA ...	Basreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
11th ,, ...	VARELA	Basreh via K'chi
12th ,, ...	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
14th ,, ...	VITA ...	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.
Neol Road, Fort, Bombay
P.O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1226.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7260	29 Dec.	17 Jan.,
Panang Maru	H. Habari	5214	4 Jan	17 Jan.
Yomei Maru	...	7151	11th Jan	23rd Jan.
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada.	5845	14th Jan	28th Jan.
Genoa Maru	T. Matsuda	6785	18th Jan	1st Feb.
*Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	27th Jan	10th Feb.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	132
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 270. Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,98,630
Reserve Fund	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E., (Chairman.)
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B. A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar.)
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General, Baroda State.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' Notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Branch ..... Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman,
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond Esqr.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Charehgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100 000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100 000.000
Reserve Fund	Yen 75,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Surabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Pangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 297.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	27,27,127
Reserve Fund	21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.
Established 1891.
Funds and assets over—Rs. 3,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 4,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L.
The Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
or
J. C. BOSE,
The Chief Agents,
285/10, Bowbazar Street.
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISH 1870.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Cure Your Eye
Diseases any kind Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Re. 2-8 2 drams Rs. 4, Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 8.)

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

150
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGE BOOK
'KAMA SHASTRA,'
a guide to health, wealth and prosperity is supplied
GRATIS AND POST FREE
on application to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
P. O. JAMNAGAR,
Dist. (Kathiawar.)

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages 40p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64 p. 1 Gross 10-8-0. 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled 1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0. 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-VIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager,
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
ROYAL YAKUTI
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajahs, Nawabs, and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. 1 rise per tin, containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM. Rajkot (Kathiawar), India.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST for a Commercial Firm immediately. Pay Rs. 55. Apply Box No. 9968, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9414

XOCO BOOK-POLISH.—Absolutely indispensible to lawyers, students, libraries and record offices.—WANTED AGENTS throughout India.—YOGENDRA & CO., Bulsar.
A R9185

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GUJARATI GRADUATE with History preferred; See the SUPERINTENDENT, Chanda Ramji High School, C. P. Tank.
A R9419

WANTED—Three GRADUATE TEACHERS with qualifications for Science, Persian and Sanskrit teaching respectively for "Mandvi English School." (A Parsi preferable for one post.) Apply sharp with testimonials to the SECRETARY, Mandvi Education Society, Mandvi, District Surat.
A R9411

WANTED—A SURVEYOR for an Architects' Firm in Bombay. He should be able to accurately survey lands, buildings, etc., to take measurements of contractors' work prepare plans for buildings from sketches, etc. Only competent men with previous experience in an Architect's Firm need apply. Pay upto Rs. 160/- according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 9966, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9408

WANTED for an up-country small Printing Press, a few COMPOSITORS, BINDERS, RULINGWALLAS, PRESSMEN, Salaries according to qualifications, also one experienced MANAGER, who must be well conversant with Press work, salary Rs. 150, only experienced hands need apply to the MANAGER, COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R9326

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment daily.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN energetic young UNDERGRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics (second language French) desires TUITIONS at pupils' reside es between 6-30 and 8-30 a.m. vicinity Chimboi Church Bandra. Please apply stating terms to Box No. 9958, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9374

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FLATS TO LET—Dadar, Esaack Building, close to Tram and Train. Apply Irany, ground floor.
R9384

TO LET—For Vegetarian Hindus at Alawia Building, Block No. B. C. opp. Ilyas Mills, Tardeo. Apply within.
C R9274

COMMODIOUS AIRY GROUND FLOOR, Opposite Sankerseth's Temple, Grant Road, to let immediately, any community residents or business. Apply Mr. CAPTAIN above.
C R9370

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGE and space for factory, etc., with water pipe and electric light near Empress Cinema, Lamington Road. Rent moderate. Apply there to MR. DIN MAHOMED ELLAHI BUX.
C R9381

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—OFFICE PREMISES at Hornby Rord, 2nd floor over Soundy & Co. Apply to KANJI CURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle.
C R9406

TO BE LET—For vegetarian Hindus only, 1st floor FLAT, Gilbert Building Babulnath 2nd Cross Road, 4 bed rooms and out-houses. Apply to KANJI CURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle.
C R9407

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOM with mazarine floor and garages at Hughes Road, Wassiamull Mansion. Apply on premises or Wassiamull Assomull & Co., Babulanath.
C R9380

COMMODIOUS FLAT TO LET, in a newly built, chocolate coloured, four storeyed house, opposite to two elephants, Girgaon Back Road. Apply within.
C R9371

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A small OFFICE ROOM in Fort. Rent must be cheap. Apply Mr. PATEL, Post Box No. 960, Bombay.
D R9417

SPORTS.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS,

by Capt. NEMO

For to-day's Race 3 Winners and 3 places and Fluke will be given,
Don't miss this golden opportunity you will be surprised. Apply sharp from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. at 11 Ropewalk Street next to Temple Bar, Fort.
S 9421

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.
All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR CAR OVERLAND 4 (1920 Model) for quick sale. Run 12,000 miles. In good running order. Price Rs. 1,750 or near offer. Apply A. MASTER, I.C.S., Shahi Bagh, Ahmedabad.
J R9412

FOR SALE—Used CARS and LORRIES of well-known make, Daimler Brisco, Clement-Bayard, Storey, Studebaker, Austin, Vinot and Citroen. Lorries: White United and Thornycroft. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
JA R9398

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects. Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE—Begins work on 7th Jan., 24. Immediate enrolments invited for B. Com. (London); Cambridge Senior; Specialised Banking; Govt. Auditing and Genl. Commerce Exams. Apollo Street.
M R9392

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—New students enrolled now for Corporation of Accountants Inter and Final Examinations, of 1924. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, Oppt. Whiteaways.
M R9422

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

STILL MORE TEXTILATIES.

Textile Stores of best quality.
Economical to buy and use.
Exceptionally useful to all Mills.
Tested and proved for years.
Infinitely superior to all competitors.
Local supplies always in hand.
Agents, the Sizing Materials Company.
Trade Mark TTT for Textilaties.
Incorporated as Jones Textilaties, Limited.
Established for fifty-four years.
Serving all the Textile world.
T18579

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495, 540 & 580, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.
Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts.
opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.

TYPEWRITERS—New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for 1 month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices. Secondhand typewriters, all makes, standard and portable, from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE POONA BANK, LTD. & REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY, which was granted to N. S. Mudvedkar, Manager of the Hubli Branch of the Bank, has been CANCELLED.

By order of the Board of Directors,
L. N. GODBOLE,
Director.
18575

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DWARKA.
"TEMPLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT

This cement has been recognised to be the best cement all over, being far above the British Standard Specification and is superior to other Indian Brands and imported cement. Regularly supplied to Government. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, has certified this cement to be best. Apply for further particulars and our Booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Central Khilafat Committee's following properties:—
Lot No. 1.—Stock of TIMBER, lying at the Chhotani Saw Mills Sewri.
Lot No. 2.—Stock of HARDWARE, lying at Chinch Bunder Godown.
Lot No. 3.—LANDS, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY and STORES of the Chhotani Saw Mills and Siding.
Forms of offer and conditions of sale in respect of Lot No. 3 and lists of goods comprised in lots 1 and 2 above can be had from the undersigned at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press.
The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other offer.
Intending purchasers will be allowed to inspect the goods comprised in Lots Nos. 1 and 2 on a previous application.
The last date for sending in the offers is the 31st day of January, 1924.
Offers can be sent for any one or more of the aforesaid three lots.

OMAR SOBANI
MOULVI MAHOMEDALLY
143, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
18534

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS for the post of Officiating Professor of Medicine. Selectetd candidate will be required to join immediately. The appointment will last at least to the end of September, 1924.
Pay:—I. M. S. officers-grade pay plus 250 staff allowance; Non—I. M. S. officers 1,200; consulting practice allowed. Applicants should state qualifications, hospital appointments, and period of clincical experience, and submit copies of testimonials and original contributions to Medical Journals if any.
Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 17th January, 1924.

T. F. O'DONNELL,
Major,
Registrar.
C18562

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CARPORATION

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for Thursday, the 10th January, 1924, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

81-84. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(81) For requesting Government to send a very early reply to the Corporation's letter regarding the Government's contribution for the maintenance of the Anti-Venereal League when taken over by the Corporation; (82) For obtaining from the Commissioner a six monthly statement showing the appointments made by him of temporary Municipal employees drawing a salary below Rs. 500. (83) For appointing a Committee to consider the Budget Estimates for the year 1924-25 after they have been approved by the Standing Committee and (84) For expressing opinion that the consideration of each item of expenditure of the Budget Estimates for the year 1924-25 should be taken up separately.

85. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For requesting the Commissioner to provide temporarily high pressure Kerosene lamps on DeLisle Road.

86. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For calling upon the Tramways Company to undertake extensions of their system and to submit a programme to the Corporation at an early date.

87. From Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee—For obtaining from the Standing Committee certain particulars as regards the contract for the supply of hay, etc.

88. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta seconded by Mr. H. J. Davis—For appointing a Works Committee to scrutinize and report upon all plans and estimates for capital works exceeding Rs. 15,000.

89. From Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, seconded by Dr. M. F. Bisni—For appointing Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta to be a member of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the filling in of the southern portion of the Storm Water Reservoir at Worli.

90. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For requesting the Sanitary Measures Committee to visit the Kutchra Depot at Bapty Road and report whether it is a source of nuisance and danger to the locality.

91. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For requesting the Schools Committee to state how many teachers have been engaged in excess of the number admissible under the standing rules.

92. From Mr. B. N. Motivala, seconded by Dr. Jethalal V. Vora—For increasing the Standing Committee's Estimate of expenditure on Primary Education by Rs. 34,690.

93-94. From Dr. Dinshaw Bamanji Pestanji Master—(93) For requesting the Commissioner to have the newly asphalted roads in the City on which tram tracks are running watered and (94). For obtaining certain particulars regarding the opening of road surfaces on Girgaum Road.

95. From Mr. Ranchordas H. Gandhi—For referring the Budget Estimates for 1924-25 back to the Standing Committee with an expression of the Corporation's opinion that a reduction of Rs. 30 lakhs should be made in the Budget expenditure on the whole.

By Order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 8th January, 1924.
C18572

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 12th of January, 1924, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1). To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1923.
(2). To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Mavji Govindji Sheth and Raghavji Purshottamdas as Directors of the Company.
(3). To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who being eligible offer themselves for reelection.
(4). To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(5). To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th of January, 1924, to 15th January, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1923.
C18541

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY.

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES.

For particulars apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.
18019

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHRI KRISHNA HARISCHANDRA KIRTIKAR has contracted to sell to our client, the Purchaser, the property described hereunder, and that all persons having any interest in the said property, or any claim thereto or in, to, or upon any part thereof either by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, trust, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale and purchase will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Sadashiv Street or Reshim Gully, Girgaum, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Sadashiv Street on the North side thereof, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and seven square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts be the same more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 547 and 638, New No. 2945, Old Survey No. 38 and New Survey No. 7803, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 931 and Street No. 7, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the Sadashiv Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by the Oart formerly of Gulam Saheb Jitaykar and now by the property of Cullianjee Moti, on or towards the East by the property in the possession of the Mortgagee Ganpat Janardhan Rele and on or towards the West by the property of Bapuji Putoba Kirtikar and others.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1924.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18577

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MANILAL CHHAGANLAL, a Merchant, late of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant.

BAI KESHARBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty outside the Fort of Bombay.
Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar,
R. B. PATEL

The 20th day of December, 1923.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA AND DIVAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18579

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. CHARANDAS CHATURBHUJ and DWARKADAS CHATURBHUJ, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office Nos. 25-27-31 at the junction of Military Square Lane and Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

PROPERTIES AT KAGWAD.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements buildings ginning and pressing factory standing thereon, situate at Kagwad in the district of Belgaum in the Registration Sub-district of Athni, admeasuring 15 acres and 9 gunthas and bearing Survey No. 140 together with all and singular the plant, engines, boilers, gins, press, machinery, implements, tools, gear, stores, spare parts, effects articles and things and all live and other stock of or belonging to the said ginning and pressing factory or being therein or thereabouts.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and godowns standing thereon situate at Kagwad in the district of Belgaum in the Registration Sub-district of Athni, admeasuring 15 acres and 33 gunthas and bearing Survey No. 141.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and godowns standing thereon situate at Kagwad in the district of Belgaum in the Registration Sub-district of Athni admeasuring 18 gunthas and bearing survey No. 976.

PROPERTY AT SHEDBAL.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements buildings and godowns standing thereon situate at Shedbal near the Railway Station in the district of Belgaum, admeasuring 17 acres and 2 gunthas and bearing Survey No. 668.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and godowns standing thereon situate at Shedbal, near the Railway Station in the district of Belgaum, admeasuring 13 acres and 11 gunthas and bearing New Survey No. 669.

PROPERTY AT KURUNDWAD.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and ginning factory standing thereon, situate at Kurrundawad, admeasuring 3 acres and 30 gunthas and bearing Survey No. 665, together with all and singular the plant, engines, boilers, gins, machinery implements, tools, gear, stores, spare parts, effects articles and things and all live and other stock of or belonging to the said factory or being therein or thereabouts.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1924.
DALLAS & CO.,
C18574 Purchaser's Attorneys.

PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1924 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY the 25th day of January, 1924 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all Murders Crimes or Offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the Dominions and the territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council 1889 are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to persecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1924.
ISHWARDAS LAKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C18573

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.,

BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE, HUBLI.

CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted.
For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

8/10, Bean Lane, Fort.

Telephone No. 25152.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P. M.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at "Sheher Nume," Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, selected household dining, drawing and bed room furniture by well-known makers, one full set of Jacobian pattern dining room furniture such as sliding dining table, dining room chairs side Boards, dinner Wagons complete set of Canteen Cutlery in case, drawing room Cabinets, Chesterfield suites, office-writing table file cabinets, silver show cases, hat stands teapoys, gramophone with records, complete set of three bed room furniture, Chinaware, Electric plated wares, etc.

Property of J. E. P. Curry, Esq., of Government Shipping Office and others has been brought at above address.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Made to order high class household furniture all best and selected pieces from Robert, Wimbridge and Devji also best quality latest type Godrej Safe on stand rich Persian carpets glass crockery, etc.

Under instruction from a European Gentleman MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction in West Ville Centre Road, Colaba Reclamation on MONDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dining, Drawing and Bed Room furniture comprising of Dining table, side board, dumbwaiter side table, chairs solid blackwood centre table chesterfield suite by Robert, cabinet glass door show cases rich Persian drawing room carpets, Double wooden and brass bedsteads with mattress and pillows first class quality Godrej Safe full sized mirror and panelled door almirah clothes press, soil linen box boot towel hat stands, glass, crockery etc.

Catalogues will be printed and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th Jan. 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. "ABYDOS."

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian and Peninsular S. N. Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 15th instant.

The S. S. "Abydos" with her apparel, tackle, etc., as she now lies off Mazagon Bunder, gross tonnage 3,057, length 323 feet, breadth 46 feet and depth 27 feet. She has steel single screw reciprocating 3 cylinders engines, 2 main boilers of 140 lb. pressures, donkey boiler, 80 lbs. pressure, bulk heads, cargo gear, life-boats, etc.

The sale will be subject to the sanction of the Court.

The steamer is now in view.

For further particulars apply to the undersinged.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES' SHOES, IRON PANEL PINS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street,

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., The Official Liquidator of Tothill Sharp & Co. Ltd. (in Liquidation).

2 cases American ladies' shoes (black).

On account of Insurance office concerned.

8 cases and 84 packets Continental Bright Iron Panel Pins.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Gig (English).
1 secondhand rubber tyred brougham.
1 pair Arab horses, quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Motor car.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 9th January, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 719 SHARES OF DIFFERENT CONCERNS.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY O. O. C.J.

Suit No. 1925 of 1923.

Under instructions from Mr. Chotalal Virchand Mehta, the Receiver appointed herein under an order dated the 11th Dec. 23, made by the High Court of Bombay, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Medows Street, Fort on THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) the following Shares:—

20 Shares the Central Bank of India Ld.
5 Shares (New issue) Bombay Burma T. Corp. Ld.
100 Shares Central Provinces Cement Co., Ld.
200 Shares the Bank of Morvi, Ld.
5 Shares the Bank of Baroda, Ld.
4 Shares the Bank of India, Ld.
10 Shares the Bundi Portland Cement, Ld.
25 Shares the Burma Petroleum Co. Ld.
350 Shares the Burmah Corpn., Ld.

For inspection of the above Shares, application may be made to the undersigned The conditions of sale will be read before commencing the Auction Sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th January, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

West-End Cinema

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

A PARAMOUNT DRAMA

in 5 Reels

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

featuring the pretty Star

AGNES AYERS

and the handsome JACK HOLT, Mind you—It's a

WILLIAM DE MILLE

Production, from the famous stage play by George Broadhurst.

Marrying a man she really did not love just to save her family from poverty, he came in time to know love and to rejoice in what she had done. But because this happiness was too good to last, there came the day when disillusionment stared her in the face. and then— ?

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy.

To-Night:—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
OF BARODA.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

Grant Road New Elphinstone Theatre.
These dramas will not be staged here again.
NOTICE:—Company will stay in Bombay up-to 20th January and then to Poona.
on
Wednesday 9th January 1924
(P. M. 8-30 Night)
VIDYAHARANA.
Saturday 12th January 1924
(P. M. 8-30 Night)
SHAKUNTAL.
Sunday 13th January 1924
(P. M. 3 Noon)
EKACHAPYALA.
Manager.
G. N. Mandali, Bombay

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND SITUATE AT GHOD BUNDER ROAD, VILLE PARLE.

Under instructions from the owners Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 9th January, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground containing by admeasurement 8026 (eight thousand and twenty-six) square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Moje Ville Parle Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana and the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and registered in the books of the Collector of Thana as follows:—

Entry Nos.	Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Assessment.
(C) 3019	218	12/1	0 14 6
(D) 37	216	22/23	14 0 0
			14 14 6

and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by a creek and partly by the property of Doming Itur Souza on or towards the East by the properties of Khodadad Irani and others on or towards the West by Ghod Bunder Road and on or towards the South by the properties of Maneckji Beheramji Barrister and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th January, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS AND OFFICE OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF OLIVER TYPEWRITER NOS. 9 AND 10 (FOOLSCAP, BRIEF AND POLICY) TYPEWRITER TABLES, LEATHER TRAVELLING CASES, REVOLVING TILTING CHAIRS, TYPEWRITERS REQUISITES ETC.

Messrs J.S. MODY & CO. will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th and TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) EACH DAY at the show Rooms of Messrs. W. H. Thorns & Co. on the first floor of Pavwalla Building, opposite the Nowsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort by order of the concerned to close partnership account the entre typewriting goods of Messrs. W.H. Thorns & Co., comprising:—

No. 9 and 10 foolscap, Brief and Policy Oliver typewriters with covers and accessories leather travelling cases, rubber covers, typewriter tables, revolving rod tilting chairs, copyholders tracers, note books, instruction books oil cans, felt mats, lubricating oils for typewriters, brushes ribbons, carbon papers, typewriting papers, Roneo duplicators, copiers, duplication supplies, inks impression papers etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers

Bombay, 9th Jan. 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
Highly Successful Musical Comedy
Cinema Farce.

Empire Theatre.

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE RIGHT TO LOVE"
Featuring Mae Murray.

Empress Theatre.

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE PILGRIM"
By Charles Chaplin.

IMPERIAL

Presents
To-night & during this week
A WHIRLWIND THRILLING PRODUCTION
KALA-NAG
PRODUCED BY
Kohinoor Film Company, Dadar.
(in eight reels)
WHAT IS IT ???

It is a Photo-play revealing various styles of treacherous frauds traced in the modern civilization.

ALSO

Rape, ravishment and dreadful assassination nowadays practised by many atrocious Indian villains for the ardent desire of wealth and passions.

Daily—5, 7, 9, & 11 p.m.
Sat & Sunday Extra show 3-30 p.m.

!!! SHOWING SHORTLY !!!
a Sensational & Mysterious
PATHE SERIAL
???
Watch further announcements

CINEMA MAJESTIC

HAS THE HONOUR TO PRESENT
CHANDRA GOOPTA
AND MAHATMA CHANAKYA
Second Historical Masterpiece
of
Star Films Ltd.
of
CHAMPRAJ FAME
See in this Picture
Superb Acting—Beautiful Photography and fine Horsemanship
COUPLED WITH A STORY THAT
Thrills and Enthralls.

See the beautiful portrayal of Chanakya, the greatest Indian politicialis—the struggles of Chandra Goopta to regain his rights—See how a people burdened with tyranny wrought their freedom.

TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

To-Day To-Day

2 SHOWS — Matinee at 5 p.m. Evening at 9-30 p.m. — 2 SHOWS

KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION: Open Maidan—Palva Road, Girgaum

A REAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
New Feats! New Acts!! New Turns!!!
Breaking Crowd Records Daily.

Big Success! Big Success!! Big Success!!!

WE HAVE

Funny Clowns, Daring Leapers, Wonderful Tumblers, Expert Gymnasts, Great Contortionists, Daring Wire Walkers, Famous Jugglers, Fearless Aerial Artists, Sensational Bounding Rope Act. Remarkable Strong Act, Dexterous Jockey Experts, Beautiful Dancers, Fine Bands,

in fact, the best Show you will See for the price of admission.
A GRAND COLLECTION OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
THAT DO EVERYTHING BUT TALK.

Matinees Every
WED. SAT. & SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.
Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Show only except last Gallery seats.

PRICES AS USUAL.

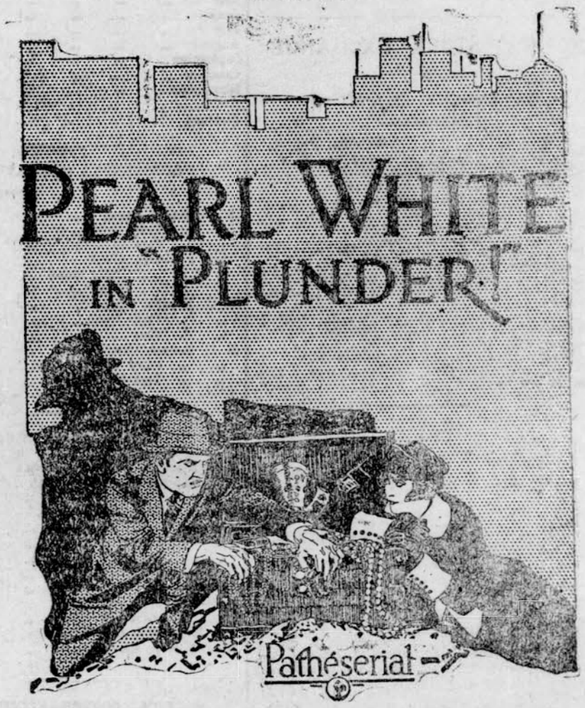
Box Plan at S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

Door Open 8-30 p. m. Performance at 9-30 p. m.

Prot. SHANKER RAO, Sole Proprietor. M. J. RATNAM, Business Manager

NOVELTY CINEMA

Corner Grant Road, and Lamington Road,
TO-NIGHT



THE SERIAL SENSATION OF THE SEASON
SEE IT TO-DAY YOU WILL LIKE IT.
ALSO
'OUR GANG' Comedy &
FELIX THE 'KAT'

FUNNIEST FILMS EVER MADE.
5-15, 7-, 8,45, and 10-30 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 8.

The western disturbance has given local rain in north Baluchistan, south Rajputana and west of Central India and is now causing moderately heavy cloud over the whole of North West India. The monsoon has been more active in south Madras. The chief amounts are Abu and Madura half an inch, Madras three quarters, Trichinopoly and Kodaikanal one and a half and Cuddalore one.

Forecast:—Extension in Rajputana and into extreme north.

Summary of the forecast of the winter rainfall and snowfall of north-west India in January, February and March, 1924 including that of the United Provinces in January and February: The indications are slightly adverse but are not sufficiently pronounced to justify a forecast.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7 Jan., 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.947	inches
Temperature of Air	77.3	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.4	"
Dew Point	66.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	70%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	3.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.7	"
Minimum do. do.	70.1	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E,W,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 87	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still		Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still
		h.	m.	ft.	in.		h.	m.	ft. in.
Tu.	Jan.	0	25	10	8	Jan. 8	6	42	17 0
	8	12	22	27	9		18	24	15 8
W.		1	5	30	5	9	7	24	17 6
	9	13	5	27	6		19	5	15 8
Th.		1	44	29	10	10	8	3	17 0
	10	13	50	26	11		19	44	16 19
F.		2	22	28	1	11	5	58	18 0
	11	14	35	26	2		20	18	18 0
Sat.		2	9	28	6		8	24	19 7
		14	15	26	0		19	58	17 0
S.	13	3	20	26	11	13	10	12	18 10
		16	11	24	8		21	33	20 5
M.	14	4	4	26	0	14	11	5	21 1
		17	17	24	2		22	41	21 5

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Jan 8

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb	1	7	9
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	7	6
Elphinstone	1	9	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 8202/8203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Longcloth:— x Quality.			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	0
Fazulbhai per lb	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile (hand)	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	8	9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	9
Bombay Cotton	1	5	0
Pahelwan	1	5	6
Hearth Brand	1	5	6
Salita:—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Hindustan per piece	7	8	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Pearl per piece	7	10	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	8	2	0
Bombay United per piece	7	14	0
Black Check 5 lb:—			
Textile per piece	9	8	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8	8	0
Gabrun No. 6124:—			
Pearl	12	12	0
Hindustan	12	12	0

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

It is decided to celebrate the Annual Social Gathering of D. G. T. High School of Gokhale Education Society, Bombay on Saturday and Sunday (the 12th and 13th inst.) respectively in the School Building. Several items will be gone through by the past and present students of the School. All past students are cordially invited to attend and take part in all the items of the Gathering. It being impossible to send individual invitations to all past students in the absence of their addresses they are requested to grace the occasion by their presence.

THE ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

Members of the Esean Community, Bombay are requested to note that the ninth instructions class will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday, (the 12th instnt), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) A discourse on the subjects already dealt with will be continued. Admission is by card only from Mr. L. B. Nayak, Recorder, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 15/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying D D. 1/5 9/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 598.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 648.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 638

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 148
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 142

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 327

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.29-1/2.
London—Paris Frcs 86.60.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.70.
London—Brussels Frcs 98.60.
London—Rome Liras 99.70.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady but dull.

	London, Jan. 7.
Telegraph Transfers	£1 1/5 1/4 Quiet
Bar Gold	£4—15—10 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 11/16 Unsettled

	London, Jan. 7
Bentes 3 per cent.	54 1/2
Berlin Cheques on London	33 11/16
Bar Silver Spot	32 15/16
" 2 months hence	

Closing Tone of Silver—China Sold—Buyers holding backs uncertain.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th Julyy 1923.

Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 3/8

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Jan. 8. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 5/32
Bank Demand	1/5 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 15/32
Fcs. Demand	590
American Dollars	327
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	235
Japan	148
Singapore	165

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.34
Christiania	29.78
Amsterdam	11.40
Switzerland	24.73
Belgium	
Athens	

The Bombay mails of 22nd ultimo have been delivered here to-day.

	London, Jan. 7.
Demand Bills	4,29.00

	London, Jan. 7.
Exchange on London in Paris	85.90
" " Germany	
" " " Italy	99.52

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 7.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 86—3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 90—1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 +3/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 55+ 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	43 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	65 1/4—1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	65 1/4 unchanged.

	London, Jan. 6.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 5/16
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 99 5/16
3 per cent. Indian "	" 64 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 7.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	24

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/14
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/14/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/7/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/7/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/7/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/4.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/9.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Bar gold ready s. 95-10.
Silver ready d. 33-11.
Silver forward d. 32-15.

TONE OF SILVER—

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Ready:—25—7—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Posh	25—6—6	25—6—9	..	25—6—9
Maha	25—7—3	25—7—6	..	25—7—6

Gaji Mandi.

Posh 0—3—0
Maha 0—6—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Ready:—80—0—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p. m.
Posh	80—1—0	80—1—0	..	80—4—0
Maha	80—7—0	80—9—0	..	80—9—0

Gaji Mandi.

Posh 0—12—0
Maha 1—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January 8.

New York market to-day reported an advance of 31 points, whilst Liverpool showed a rise of only 8 points. The tone continues to be good but there has been very little buying power at the moment.

As regards the position, here the market keeps lifeless and values show a slight movement at the moment, but we still adhere to our opinion for higher prices late in the session and purchases in the weak markets will prove profitable in the long run.

In sympathy with the advance in New York futures, the marwari Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 651 for fully good M. G. Broach April-May and declined steadily to Rs. 647½ on selling by exporters and Commission Houses. From this level the prices advanced to Rs. 649½ on Jobbers buying, but this rate was not maintained, on selling by Marwari Shroffs, reduced to Rs. 646 and closed at Rs. 646½ at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 646 and advanced to Rs. 647½ on buying by Commission Houses closed at Rs. 647 at 5-30 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra Dec.-January opened at Rs. 616 and after receding a rupee touched Rs. 617 on scattered buying but closed easy at Rs. 614 on selling by exporters. Whilst Oomra March opening at Rs. 610, and going up by a rupee, declined to Rs. 607 in sympathy with the decline in Broach and closed at Rs. 608 at 3-30 p.m.

F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr.-January was quoted at Rs. 541 and March Rs. 539 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday; very little business was reported and about 2000 bales only changed hands.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	647
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	542
"	March	541
Fine Oomra	Dec. Jan.	614
Fine Oomra	March	608

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 8

Description,	Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	585	575	560	
M. G. Oomra No. 4	645	635	620	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	675	665	650	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	660	650	635	

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 8.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	647
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	538
Fully Good Bengal	March	535
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	615
Fine Oomra	March.	606

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

8th Jan. 1924.

New York Market 7th Jan., 1924.

Previous Close.	Deli-very	Last know prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
34.20	Jan.		34.40	+20
34.55	Mar.	34.75+20	34.88	+33
34.80	May		35.09	+29
33.75	July	35.93+18	33.97	+22
28.34	Oct.	28.42+08	28.60	+26
27.90	Dec.		28.15	+25

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 34.97, lowest 34.45, range .52 points.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 8.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/4
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 90/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96
5 pe rcent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 35/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 101/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 102/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73
5 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 101
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 73

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1380, India 80, Central Bank 25/12 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ab. Advance 430 n, Apollo 22/8, By. Cotton 600, By. Dyeing 761/4, Bradbury 500, Century 372/8, Cent. India 495, Colaba Land 147/8, Coorla 145 xd, Crescent 198/12 xd, Dawn 600, Edw. Sassoon 267/8, E. D. Sassoon 2/12, Fazulbhoy 760 xd, Finlay 635, Globe 75, Gokak 125, Ind. Bleaching 190, Ind. Malwa 410, Jamshed Mfg. 150, Kastoorchand 190, Khatao 270, Kilachand Mills 11/8, Kohinoor 1360 n, Luxmi Cotton 5275, Madhavrao Sed. 60, Madhowji 240, Mathuradas 345, M. Petit 3190, Meyer Sassoon 162/8, Morarji 4000 xd, New Great 480, New City 285, Pabani 342/8, Pearls 531/4 xd, Phoenix 445, Shapurji 197/8, Simplex 327/8 xd, Swan 750, Swadeshi 486/4, Tata Mill 365 and Vishnu Cotton 1950.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 245, B. Burma 282/8, B. Burma N. I. 62/8 n, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/3, B. Tramway 86/4, Bombay Steam 101/4, Bundi Cement 10/4, Katni ord 85, Katni def 200 n, New India Insur. 13/8, Shivrajpur 36/8, Tata Iron ord 29, Tata Iron def 105, Tata Hydro 665 xd and Scindia Steam 6/12.

	LONDON, Jan. 7.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong "	" 126 1/2
National "	" 42
Eastern "	" 5 3/8
P. & O Banking Corp.	" 12—

Market advanced on short covering, New Orleans buying, and Commission houses buying.

Liverpool Market 7th Jan., 1924.

Previous Close.	Deli-very	Opening Prices.	at Closing Prices.	Since previous close
19.68	Jan.	19.76 +08	19.75	+07
19.72	Mar.	19.80 +08	19.80—14	19.80 +08
19.81	May		19.72	+11
19.14	July		19.31	+17
16.26	Oct.		16.49	+23
22.24	Egyptian Jan. 1924		22.53	+29
21.08	" Nov. "		21.28	+20

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Scattered selling. Small market. Absence of buying power.

(2) American cross rate 431 5/8. March highest 19.88, lowest 19.48, range .40 points.

(3) We think well of making a straddle by buying May Liverpool, and selling October Liverpool.

Alexandria Market 7th Jan. 1924 was closed.

	Liverpool, Jan. 7, Bales.
Total day's Sales at Liverpool	5 000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	1,00
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN Future prices :—

Mid. Americans Spot Quiet	19.74
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	23,00
New York 11 a. m. Mar	34 75
(As known in Liverpool at May	34.98
closing time.) July	33.92
New Orleans 10 a. m. Mar.	34.75
May.	34.25

Cotton Del. Liverpool.	Liverpool, Jan. 7. To-day's prices.	
M. U. G. O. C.	Jan.	19.75+7
	Mar.	19.80+8
	May	19.72+11
	July	19.31+17

LONDON, January 7.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £17¾ Jan.-Feb.
Cottonseed Egyptian Black £13 3/8 Jan. Hull.
Rapeseed Toria £18 7/8 Jan.-Feb. Hamburg.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £19½ Dec.-Jan.
Castorseed Bombay £24½ Shipment to Hull 1st to 15th Jan.
Cotton oil, Egyptian Crude, £42½.
Cotton seed Bombay £10½ middle January.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Future delivery prices :— Months	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	19.76+ 8
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.81+ 9
April	—
May	19.72+11
June	—
July	19.26+12
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16 38+12
Nov.	—
December	15.90+12
January	15 81+10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 7. Today's Prices.

Months.	
January	19.75+ 7
February	19.75+ 5
March	19.80+ 8
April	19.74+ 9
May	19.72+11
June	19.64+17
July	19.31+17
August	18.49+15
September	17 21+21
October	16.49+23
November	16.14+23
December	16.01+23
Jan.	15.93+22

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 7. To-day's Prices.

Months.	
January	22.53+23
February	22.63+23
March	22.73+18
April	22.82+19
May	22.91+20
June	22.93+22
July	22.95+24
August	22.65+29
September	22.35+39
October	21.53+20
November	21.28+20
December	21.28+20
January.	21-23+15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

M. G. Bengal Good,	13.15
" " Fully Good	13.55
" " Fine	13.95
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.35
" " " Fully Good	14.85
" " " Fine	15.35
M. G. Broach, Good	16.45
" " Fully Good	16.85
" " Fine	17.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.05
" " Fully Good	13.45
" " Fine	13.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 7.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	28,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1.000
" " Continent	9,000
Futures at New York March,	34.86 +.31
" " " May.	35 09 +.29
" " " July.	33.97 +.27
" " " Oct.	28.60 ...
Spot Cotton at New York	35.40 +.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	34.88 +.26
Futures " " Mar.	34.84 +.30
" " " May	34.65 +.31
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 3/4
Silver Foreign mined	34 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 7. To-day's Prices.

Futures at New York.		
	Mar.	34.86+31
	May	35.09+29
	July	33.97+27
	Oct.	28.60—

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 7.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F	43/—
Sellers	42/—
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F	
Sellers	42/9
AUSTRALIAN J/F Paid Buyers	45/6
KARACHI BARLEY J./F, Xaid	32/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs C.I.F. J/F	45/6
Rosario Santa Fe 63/16	44/3
" White Delhi	Cargo
" Afloat to U.K.	Sailer January paid:
Australian Wheat Cargo Paid	45/9

Tone—Firm with fair Trade

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Karachi Barley 32 1/4 Jan.-Feb.
Wheat Davi Indian White 8/3 Jan.-March shipment to Liverpool.
Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba 46 afloat.
Wheat Cargo Australian 45½ London.
Wheat, Parcel Choice White, Karachi 45 afloat.
Gram Peas Karachi 39½ afloat.
Maize Karachi Red 40½ Jan.-Feb.
Linseed Calcutta £22 3/8 afloat still.
Linseed Bombay Bold £22 7/8.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The following are to-day's closing Rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25	75 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50	70 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 0 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 12	13 8 0
Groundnuts	74 0 0	—
Mowrasced	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	30 0 0	—
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 1 6	
Linseed, April/May	12 15 0	
Groundnut, Jan./Feb.	74 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar, 85-15 Jan./F·b.	15 14 0	

LINSEED.

London, Jan 7.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
Apl./May Sellers £ 19 1/8
Tone Dull neglected.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot net
" J/A Sellers £ 39/6
" Buyers, etc. May./Aug Sellers " 36 1/8
Tone—

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan 7.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March Sellers	31/6
July Sellers	24/0
July Sept. Sellers	23 7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	23 11 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	23 11 1/2

Tone:—

METALS.

London, Jan. 7

English best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 61
Copper Braziers	" 83
Yellow Metal	" 73/4
Hard Spelter	" 29
Corrugated sheets	" 18 5/
TIN BLOCK	£ 73.

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1	64 2 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 — 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 1— 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 —
Brass	2/	64 12 —

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		65 0 0
Lead, Country		19 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 0 0
German Brass, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper to 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		71 8 0

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 7.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar. 12 4/2
Tone—
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan 11 1/2
Tone.—Moderte bresiness—Steady

FREIGHT.

London, Jan. 7.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay 13

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Jan. 7 1924.

Cotton	32265 Bales
Wheat	11004 Cwts.
Linseed	5979 "
Rape, etc	7 "
Gingellyseed	2802 "
Poppyseed	786 "
Groundnuts	5290 "
Castorseed	757 "
Rice	9217 "
Myrabollams	6569 "
Cottonseed	20871 "
Mowrasced	Nil "
Gram	3511 "
Juwar,	31 "
Masur	309 "
Barley	45 "
Bajri	8311 "
Coal	6594 Tons
2 Days' Total.	

COLOUR.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow, Rs. 125 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger, Rs. 120 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent I P, Rs. 105 per cwt.
Congo Red, Rs. 1/12 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine, Rs. 4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 6 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 4 per lb.
Indenthrine Blue, Rs. 7 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals, Rs. 1/12 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals, Re. 0/12 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Re. 0/12 per lb.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The quotations are:—
Cotton Hands, Rs. 1/13.
Steel Reeds, Re. 0/3/9.
Cotton Bandings-rim, etc, Rs. 1/6.
Tubular Bandings, Rs. 2/8.
Spindle Bandings, Rs. 1/10.
Ring Enamel Bobbins 5in., Rs. 9/8.
Ring Varnish Bobbins 5in. Rs. 7/4.
Conical Bobbins 5in., Rs. 7
Fillets Cyl. and Dof, Re. 0/13.
Roving Bobbins Japan, Rs. 23.
Slubbing Bobbins Japan, Rs. 24.
Warper Bobbins English, Rs. 75.
Dobby Harness, Rs. 25/8.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The quotations are:—
Brown Sugar Lead, Rs. 53 scarce.
Farina Dutch, Rs. 15/4.
Sago Flour, Rs. 15/4.
Dextrine, Rs. 20.
Lead Acetate White, Rs. 48.
Muriate of Zinc, Rs. 25.
Ammonia Liquor, Re. 0/12.
Chlorate of Potash, Re. 0/5/3.
Sulphate of Copper, Rs. 24.
Sulphate of Iron, Rs. 5.
Aniline Salt, Re. 0/12.
Tartar Emetic, Re. 0/12.
Hydrosulphide Soda, Rs. 1/10.
Caustic Soda 96 per cent, Rs. 24.
Salt Epsom, Rs. 3.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay 8th January, 1924.

	1923-24.	1922-23.	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 4th Jan. to 7th Jan. 1924	113156	94886	+18270
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 7th Jan. 1924	901720	862482	+39238
Shipments for the bi-week from 4th Jan. to 7th Jan. 1924.			
Europe	19237	3657	—16320
China, Japan & Coast Ports	2499	453	+2046
Total	22336	33610	—14274

Total shipments from 1st September 1923 to 7th Jan. 1924,

Europe	379477	255667	+123810
China	24347	13454	+10893
Japan	293890	386828	—87938
Coast Ports	12201*	11147	+1054
Total	714915	667096	+47819
Afloat in harbour Europe	5150	19861	—14711
" China, Japan and Coast Ports	95324	96193	—874

*Including 4073 bales for U. S. of America.

COLONIAL WOVL

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.

Prospects for the year 1924 are expected to be considerably smaller. Supplies and consumption continues at enormous prices.

It is not likely there will be material decline, but rather enhanced prices if financial position in Europe improves.

TEA CONGRESS AT BANDOENG, JAVA

A Tea Congress will be held at Bandoeng, Java, from the 21st June to 6th July 1924, where the cultivation and preparation of Tea, diseases etc., of the plant will be lectured upon by experts. Foreign visitors will be most welcome.

EXHIBITION.

There will also be an Exhibition at the same time which comprise machinery and implements used in the cultivation, preparation and packing of Tea, and several foreign manufacturers will be represented there.

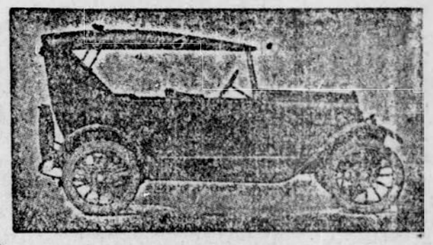
Captain Bennet, the foremost amateur steeplechase jockey, regained consciousness for the first time, on Monday since he was injured by a fall from Arden at Dunsta Park on December 27th. He lay in Wolverhampton Hospital until Sunday (Jan. 6) when he was removed to a London nursing home. His wife has been in constant attendance throughout. Bennet won the last year's Grand National on Sergeant Murphy.—Reuter.

Newport beat the Devonport Services at Rugger at Devonport, by 26 points to 8 on Monday.—Reuter.

Ayurvedic Acharya, Vaidraj, Pandit Swami Sreenivasacharya, Shastri, Vidyanidei, of Ramgarh, has arrived in Bombay and is staying in Dhanwantri Bari, near Kada Bari, Khatrali Gali opposite Mura Bagh.

"RUGBY" A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram : "DIAMOTO." Phone No. 1712

A. ROSE & Co., Limited PORT BOMBAY

PIANOS For SALE OR HIRE

Full particulars on application.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

7TH EXTRA MEETING.

TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS (BY "SENEX")

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Div. I.—5 Furlongs.

ANZAN	1
RAKAN	2
FANNER	3

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Div. II.—5 Furlongs.

MIDHER BEG	1
MOOSHTIRY	2
ZAITOON	3

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Div. III.—5 Furlongs.

REMINGTON	1
COSTA RICA	2
SAIFUDDIN	3

THE BATHURST PLATE. Div. I.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

MOLLAH	1
PIN MONEY	2
KRISHNA KUMARI	3

THE BATHURST PLATE. Div. II.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

COUNTRY LAD	1
NURSE BOBS	2
BRITOMART	3

THE YORK PLATE.—1¼ miles.

SCHIEHALLION	1
TROILUS	2
FITZCLARENCE	3

THE EPSOM PLATE.—1 Mile.

ROWARDENNAN	1
LOVE GLASS	2
TARVIE	3

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—1¼ Miles.

ROSE HILL	1
CROWN PRINCE	2
ZOHAL	3

8TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1924.

Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 7th January 1924.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE. Distance Mile, 1 Furlong.

Mr. Heath's Magical.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Whit Week.
Mr. and Mrs. G Weeche Dart's Bello Voyageuse II.
Mr. W. King's Love Glass

BOMBAY, 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

7 WINNERS 7

KADIR HAJAZ (Rs. 94.) SOME SURPRISE. WILLIAM TELL, PERAMBULATOR, BELL METAL, DANZIG, KHUNDIL; Also—

15 PLACES 15

were included in the Selections of

RACING EXPERT.

Consult him TO-DAY after 11 a. m. at CENTURY BUILDING, (3rd floor) 321, HORNBY ROAD.

RS. 30 WILL BRING YOU

60 PER CENT., sixty per cent. sure scientific selections on race days. Not more than two candidates in one event. Money returned, in case of a failure.

Special course tips and lessons in racing science by arrangement. Time 10 . a.m.

" VIOLA "

C/o Enlarge Photo Co., Gaiety Theatre, Bori Bunder.

Outsider!
Outsider!!
Outsider!!!

In Tipster's Card

Rs. 50/- Win

FOR WEDNESDAY.

An attractive Rs. 10/-

card with paying Selections in Win and Place.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.

Cards Ready 11. A.M.

WEDNESDAY.

"TIPSTER"

129, Great Western Buildings, ...use Lane, BOMBAY.

Mr. Eve's Brixworth.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Miss Evans.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Wasp.
Mr. Eve's Schichallion.
Mr. Eve's Moonshiner.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Bell Metal.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. Heath's Magical.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Coleby.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Catchup.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sauce.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Magical Mike.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Danzig.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Starboard.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Festivity.
Mr. W. King's Love Glass.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Southern Beauty.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Miss Evans.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Wood Harmony.
Mr. Kelso's Huon River.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's Dayspring.
Mr. Eve's Bridal Blush.
Mr. Eve's Moonshiner.

THE ST. LEONARD'S HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. A. Hague's Treasury.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Cicciphon.
Mr. Heath's Blackwater.
Messrs. Heath and A H Sulleman's Island Lord.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Neap Tide.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Catchup.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's King's Own.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Esk Water.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Magical Mike.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Daphnis.
Mr. Noble's Mark Rat
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Coryste.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Rakings.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's French Furze.
Mr. A. Templeman's White Fang.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Lady Rita.
Mr. Eve's Lemoine.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Wood Harmony.
Capt. J. B. Browne's Cerisande
Mr Eve's Schichallion.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE. Distance about 1½ Miles.

Messrs. A. Hague and T. Harrison's Southwell.
Mr. Heath's Blackwater.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Perambulator.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Trail.
Mr. H. B. Shroff's Old Chris.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's King's Own.
Mr. Darcy's Allensmore II.
Mr. D. Greenhaigh Jnr's Limehouse Lights.
Mr. P. D. Bolton's Ashes.
Mr. Noble's Decorum.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Hairspring.
Mr. Kelso's Irrigate.
Mr. S. C. Petit's Sagittarius.
Mr. S. C. Petit's Belle Syme.
Messrs. S. C. Petit and D S Sethna's Coxcomb.
Mr. C Vaz's Mimi
Mr. C. Vaz's Cronan
Mr. M. A Chotani's Deslin.

THE SION PLATE. Distance about 1¼ Miles.

Messrs. M C Patel and T Harrison's Shahzada.
Messrs. M M Istani and George's Bahadorjung.
Mr. T. M. Goculdass' Zohal.
Mr. T M Goculdass' Safety.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Moyeed.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Yellow Silk.
Mr. C. Chotalal's Vazirulmulk.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's Trafalgar.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Lamington.
Mr. Felice's Kitchener.
Mr. A. M. Hassan's Huntsman.
Mr. Eve's Wachil.
Mr. Eve's Mentor.
Mr. Eve's Chieftain.
Mr. Eve's Salsette

THE MOSUL PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Roomali.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Adwan.
Messrs. S Dhunjibhoy and H C Chocksee's Marshal Haig.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Aftab.
Mr. A K Talib's Tawakul.
Mr. Elia Abdulnoor's Ram.
Mr. M. Shaffi's Kawa.
Mr. Fayyad Sulleman's Surety.
Mr. Sayyad Sulleman's Tarick.
Mr. Sayyad Sulleman's Mooshtiry.
Mr. Yussuff Sana's Muzaffer.
Mr. Yussuff Sana's Huloob.
Mr. Yussuff Makanji's Officer.
Mr. Yussuff Makanji's Rummah.
Mr. Yussuff Makanji's General.
Mr. Abdul Karim Reza's Falada.
Mr. Ebrahim Gasebi's Gladstone.
Mr. Rashid Swedan's Ashanti Gold.
Mr. A. A. Hohaiy's Farewell.
Mr. A. H. Hohaiy's Rais.
Mr. A A Hohoiy's Bugler.
Mr. Khalil bin Abdul Razak's Yaldoon.
Mr. Mahomed Jeweser's Saifuddin.
Mr. Moosa Faras' Faithful.
Mr. Abdul Baki Rawachi's Ferozeshah.
Messrs. Saleh Moosa and I B Torquato's Faras.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Tamaran.
Messrs. Saleh Moosa and I. B. Torquato's Friday.
Mr. T. M. Goculdass' William Tell.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas' Moosa Beg.
Mr. T. M. Goculdass' Hazal.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Kaman Beg.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Soonair.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Knight Bachelor.
Mr. M. L. Godse's Major.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis's Shareck.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis' Ibshar.
Mr. Mahomed bin Ali's Malla.
Mr. Mahomed bin Ali's Mayiah.
Mr. Mahomed bin Ali's Ironclad.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Sphinx.
Mr. E. Kadum's Anzan.
Mr. E. Kadum's Detective.
Mr. Ebrahim Gumlas' Nimrod.
Mr. M. K. Irani's Sardal.
Mr. F. N. Furdoonji's Mootrub.
Mr. Syed Shini's Gatis.
Mr. Abdul Latiff Essa's Cowley.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Lotus.
Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hoosenbhoy's Thames.
Mr. Syed Naji's Moostashar.
Mr. N A Karim's Cossack.
Mr. Mahomed Mustapha Talib's Turkish Flag.
Messrs. Mahomed Mustapha Talib and A K Talib's Vasif.
Mr. Mahomed Mustapha Talib's Panama.
Messrs. Ahmed Hurgany and Abdul Mohsin Jarulla Talib's Meazer.
Messrs. Ahmed Hurgany and Abdul Mohsin Jarulla Talib's Zaiteen.
Mr. E. Doody's Turkey.
Mr. Abdul Latiff's Invincible.
Messrs. Abdul Latiff and Ahmed Abba's Gladness.
Mr. Abdul Latiff's Boorhan.
Mr. Zaidan bin Khalaf's Kadir Hajaz.
Mr. Abbas Hamza's Toofan.
Mr. M. J. Lalla's Commission.
Mr. E M Sulleman's Mulook.
Mr. E. M. Salleman's Seloo.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's Grand Slam.
Mr. Sneff bin Gazai's Chanchoon.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's No Trumps.
Mr. Taha Osman's Anwarchand.
Mr. Khadevi A Rehman's Hishan.
Mr. Khadavi A Rehman's Scimitar.
Mr. Khadavi A Rehman's Tangi Dhoonia.
Mr. J A Wadia's Talisman.
Mr. Syed Mollah's Khafaja.
Messrs. Abdul Wahid and M M Cava's Grey Prince.
Messrs. Abdul Wahid and M M Cava's Gold Medal.
Mr. A M Jarulla Talib's Aga.
Mr. A M Jarulla Talib's Kandinava.
Mr. Alman Rameean's Bahar.
Mr. Jassim Garab's Mahjub.
Mr. Jassim Garab's Turujman.
Mr. A A Ali bin Talib's English Mark.
Mr. A A Ali bin Talib's Sheriffulmulk.
Mr. Mahomed Sayid Rajub's Salvador.
Mr. Mahomed Burgash's Vita.
Mr. M. B. Wacha's Shahabad.
Mr. Syed Nayir's Midas.
Messrs. M. B. Wacha and A K Talib's Sayah.
Mr. Syed Nayif's Rakan.
Mr. Abdul Amir's Mookir.
Mr. Abdul Amir's Nazi Beg.
Messrs. Rashid Tookmachi and Hadi Tookmachi's Midher Beg.
Mr. M. L. Godse's Gold Watch.
Mr. Faraj bin Shap Shap's Maktoom.
Mr. Faraj bin Shap Shap's Shirgall.
Mr. Baba Khalil's Fanner.
Mr. Mahomed Salim's Vadnan.
Mr. Fateh Daya's Shirgal.
Mr. Fateh Daya's Musa.
Mr. A H Shashtary's Arab Chief.
Mr. A Khan's Solomon's Song.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Costa Rica.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Young Tara.
Mr. H. A. Habba's Zubeida.
Messrs. J M Burjorjee and A. R. Obeyed's Square.
Mr. Eve's Some Surprise.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the Elphinstone College and the Royal Institute of Science will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Sir Cowasji Jehangir will preside, and Lady Jehangir will distribute the prizes.

CITY'S HEALTH.

REPORT FOR 3RD QUARTER OF 1923.

The following are extracts from the Executive Health Officer's report for the third quarter of 1923:—

The total deaths from all causes during the quarter numbered 9,095 as against 9,921 in the preceding quarter and 9,544 the average for the third quarters during the preceding decennium (1913-1922). Plague and Small-pox did not reach epidemic proportions during the quarter the total number of deaths from each of these being 51. Cholera caused 281 attacks (including 10 imported cases) and 158 deaths; and was in an epidemic form for two weeks ending 28th July and 4th August. The disease affected more particularly the poorer classes of the population, and its incidence was most marked in Dhobi Talao, Market, and Bhuleshwar Sections of C Ward.

The births registered during the quarter numbered 5,052 and the deaths 9,095 as compared with 4,504 births and 9,921 deaths in the second quarter of the year. The mortality from Plague which caused 51 deaths as against 80 in the third quarters of 1922, was 74 less than the decennial mean. The disease did not assume epidemic proportions in the quarter. Influenza accounted for 21 deaths as compared with 113 deaths in the preceding quarter and 67 in the corresponding quarter of 1922. The deaths among infants under the age of 1 year numbered 2,515 as against 2,035 in the three months ended 30th June 1923.

The number of births registered (5,052) was 75 less than the average of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium. The deaths from all causes registered in the City during the quarter numbered 9,095 and were less than the decennial average by 449. The figure 9,095 represents the gross mortality in the quarter, and includes 281 deaths among persons newly arrived in and not belonging to the City. Of these 281 deaths, 4 were due to Plague, 2 to Small-pox, 14 to Cholera and 261 to others causes. The infantile mortality 2,515 was 59 less than the mean of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium. The principal causes of deaths in infants under the age of 1 year are shown in Table IV. The deaths of children under the age of 5 years numbered 3,918 as against 3,453 in the preceding quarter and 3,512 in the corresponding quarter of 1922. From Table IV (Appendix) it will be seen that in this age-period Pneumonia caused 975 deaths, Bronchitis 455, Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth 1,067, Convulsions 390, Diarrhoea and Enteritis 428, Dysentery 97, Small-pox 18 and Measles 16 deaths.

The death from Hydrophobia was registered during the quarter.

The number of deaths registered in each month of the quarter was as follows, namely, 2,824 in July, 3,195 in August and 3,076 in September (vide Table 1, Appendix).

The maximum number of deaths reported during the quarter on a single day was attained on 22nd September when 136 deaths were registered. The lowest daily mortality in the quarter, namely 62 deaths, was recorded on 1st July.

During the quarter 2,211 certificates of the cause of death were received, 959 from Medical Practitioners, 6 from Hakims and Vaidyas, and 988 from different Hospital Authorities; the cause of 121 deaths was certified by the Commissioner of Police and of 137 by the Coroner of Bombay.

The District Registrars, certified the cause of death of 12 persons after seeing them during their last illness and verified the cause of death of 6,855 persons on the information gathered from the relatives of the deceased and of 17 after seeing the dead bodies.

Of the total number of deaths, 3,590 were of persons born in Bombay. 4,544 of those born out of Bombay and 961 were of those whose place of birth could not be traced.

At the Burying and Burning Grounds of the City, 6,450 bodies (including 570 still-born) were buried, 2,909 burnt and 340 (including 14 still-born) were conveyed to the Tower of Silence. At the Haines Road Cemetery 268 bodies were cremated at Municipal expense.

The Small-pox cases reported during the period numbered 93 as against 10 in the corresponding quarter of 1922; 51 occurred in July, 13 in August and 29 in September. Of these, 1 was an imported case. The total number of deaths from Small-pox during the quarter was 51, being 17 more than the average of the preceding decennium (1913-1922). Nine deaths from Small-pox occurred among children under one year of age. Of these, 6 were not vaccinated, and the vaccinal conditions of 3 children were not known.

The number of deaths from Plague registered during the quarter was 51; 37 were registered in July ,6 in August and 8 in September as compared with 24 in July, 37 in August and 19 in September 1922. The fatal cases were 198 less than in the preceding quarter and 74 less than the decennial average. The number of Plague attacks registered during the quarter was 60; 16 were reported in July, 21 in August and 23 in September. Of these, 2 were imported, both in September.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK.

ESSAY COMPETITIONS.

In connection with the National Baby Week, which, in the case of Bombay, will take place from January 21 to January 27, essay competitions are being organised. The Central Executive Committee offers the following prizes:—

(a) A Gold Medal for the best essay (not to exceed 3,000 words) on the subject: "How to reduce Infant Mortality in India."

(b) A Gold Medal for the best essay, written by a Health Officer, on "Infant Mortality and its Prevention by Legislation and Administration."

The Bombay Baby Week Committee is also offering a prize for the best essay written by a nurse, midwife or health visitor on "The Problem of the Indigenous Dai of India."

Competitors should send their essays, marked with a pseudonym, in a sealed envelope, accompanied by a letter giving the writer's name and pseudonym, to Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Servant of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, not later than January 21.

The Bombay Baby Week Committee will also award a prize for the best essay written by a school-girl on "What I learned during Baby Week."

Mr. Maneck Hormasjee Dadachanjee of the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association of Bombay has been appointed a lecturer on "Baby Welfare" together with the noted Medical men of the city, from the Committee of Bombay during the National Baby Week to be observed from 21st to 27th instant.

All public offices and institutions were closed at Allahabad on Tuesday as a mark of respect to the late Raja Parmanand, Minister of Education and Local Self-Government.—(A. P.)

At a meeting of the Moslem members of the U. P. Council it was resolved that the formation of a party on communal lines was highly undesirable, but the members should often meet to discuss matters of purely communal interest.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF WIFE.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Fakira Manji Kunbi, vs; The King-Emperor.

(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. T. Scotson, Sessions Judge of East Khandesh. He found the accused guilty of murdering his wife and sentenced him to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts material to the case are briefly these:—

The accused Fakira lived with his wife Laxmi, a girl of 13 or 14 years of aged Tehu near Parola in a house belonging to one Taviram. Early on Friday morning 10th August 1923 the accused woke up Shanker who lived near him and told him that some one had cut his wife's throat. The Police Patil was informed of the murder; he came to the scene of the offence and after making due inquiries arrested the accused. The accused was sent to the Magistrate at Amalner, where he made confession.

The accused in the Court of Sessions stated that he made the confession as he was ill-treated by the Police. The police said that they had killed a *tavari* what was there to prevent them killing him. He was afraid that they would thrust a hot iron bar into him and so made his confession. He had gone to see the *tamasha*. When he came back to his house his wife was lying dead.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the accused's story and observed "The accused says that he had been to the *tamasha* and when he returned home found his wife lying dead. If he had in fact gone to the *tamasha* I do not see why he should have returned later than the others who had also been to the *tamasha*. It clearly cannot be true that he found his wife lying dead then as he could then and there have given information while other people were awake. The accused has made a confession before the Magistrate in which he first said that he strangled his wife with the rope. He then untied it but as the girl's hands and feet were still moving he cut her throat with the *vili*. He now retracts the confession and says it was induced by Police pressure. I see no reason to suppose that the confession was not voluntary and I think that for the most part it is true. The only conclusion is that the accused himself cut his wife's throat. No strong motive for the offence is shown, it seems that the accused was suspicious of his wife but there is no evidence that he had any cause for such suspicion. I can see no reason which would justify the lesser penalty. I sentence the accused to death."

JUDGMENT.

In delivering the judgment their lordships after dealing with the facts of the case observed that their Lordships had fully heard the arguments on both the sides and came to the opinion that the conclusion reached by the learned Sessions Judge was right. The case was not entirely free from difficulty. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, the broad fact remained that there was nothing in the case to suggest that any body else could have committed the murder. The circumstances connected with the crime were left in obscurity and there was nothing to show that there had been any premeditation. Taking the evidence as a whole, their lordships felt no doubt that the accused was in the house that night and if that was so, it was difficult, to believe that any other person from outside could have entered from outside and murdered the woman. Their lordships were of opinion that in this case where there was no evidence of any premeditation where it was impossible to know the precise circumstances which led up to the Commission of this deed, it was difficult to feel that the case was one where the extreme penalty of Law should be inflicted.

Taking all the facts into consideration it seemed to their lordships that the proper and safe sentence in this case was transportation for life. Their lordships, therefore, commuted the sentence of death to that of transportation for life.

Mr. S. R. Parulekar appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader for the Crown.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CONVICTED OF RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Duff charged one Mastansha Kalandarshah for rash and negligent driving.

The accused was driving a motor car No. 1887 at 5 p.m. on the 10th of December last from Esplanade Road towards the Museum via Flora Fountain. It was alleged that the accused drove the car on the wrong side of the road close to Watson Hotel and brought it between the two tram lines. Bhau Manaji, a newspaper-boy, aged 15, was standing on the tram line and saw a tram car coming up. He moved from the place when unfortunately the accused's car struck the boy's right leg and crushed it under the wheel.

The accused pleaded not guilty. On the evidence his Worship convicted him and fined him Rs. 30.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Jankibai, a Gujerati washer-woman, charged one Monarji and four Gujerati washer-men with defamation.

Mr. Banaji appeared for the complainant and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the defence.

The complainant's case was that at a meeting of her caste-men held on December 4 orders were passed excommunicating her. Those orders were the result of allegations against her character made by the accused. She denied the allegations. Since then she had suffered in social prestige and no one in her community spoke with her.

Mr. Nariman, pleader for the defence, said that the complainant who was a widow resided as a sub-tenant with one Nathelal. With them also boarded a carpenter who was of another caste. It was generally believed that the complainant dined with that man. Her caste-men objected to it and warned the complainant not to do so in future. As she persisted they resolved to excommunicate her. The accused made no allegations of the kind complained of.

The Magistrate dismissed the case for want of sufficient evidence.

CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Monday, Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Acting Additional Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Prosecuting Inspector Barodia charged Narayan Ganpatrao Gokaru, a cashier employed at Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Company, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 6,330 belonging to the firm between the 1st of January, 1923, and the 16th of November, 1923.

The evidence showed that the accused was a petty cashier in the firm for the last fourteen years on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem. On the 16th November, 1923, Mr. J. R. Burns, an accountant in the firm, noticed a defalcation of Rs. 6,330 in the accounts which were found to be misappropriated by the accused. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted having misappropriated the amount in respect of which he had been charged. He said he was a servant of the firm known as Macbeth Bros. and prayed for mercy.

His Worship convicted the accused on his own plea of guilty and on the evidence. As the complainant did not press for a severe sentence, his Worship sentenced the accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or, in default, to suffer further hard labour for six months and ordered that out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 800 be paid to the complainant firm as compensation.

ACCUSED FINED.

Armed with a warrant, Sub-Inspector Bhatkal raided the shop of one Jethalal Narsi, a grocer at Parel Road near Kala Chowkey at 6-25 p.m. on Monday and arrested Murlidhar Dularam who was then in possession of a Satta (gambling in cotton) book and a rupee marked note, which was tendered to him by a witness.

Murlidhar was placed yesterday (Tuesday), before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, charged with gambling under Section 4 (a) of the Gambling Act. The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or, in default, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three weeks.

Jethalal Narsi will also be charged under Section 4, Clause (B), for knowingly allowing Murlidhar to use his shop as a common gambling house.

SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS' R. I.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday (Tuesday), before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Stokes charged Abdul Majid Habibullah with returning to Bombay without permission from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The evidence showed that the accused was deported to Badayun on the 6th November last year, but he was subsequently found at the second enclosure at Mahaluxmi Race Course on the 26th December, 1923, when he was convicted for pick-pocketting and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted five previous convictions.

His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months.

The accused made an application to his Worship to the effect that Rs. 340 belonging to him were lying at the Cantonment Magistrate's Court at Poona and he was directed to apply to that Magistrate from the jail.

BOUND OVER FOR SIX MONTHS.

Before the same Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Bhatkal charged Arjoon Bapoo, a mill-worker employed at the Kaisar-i-Hind Mill situated at Ghorupalend, with the theft of seven pairs of dhotars valued at Rs. 21 belonging to the mill.

The evidence showed that the accused was arrested by watchman Sakharam on Monday at 8-30 a.m. while leaving the gate of the mill and on being searched five pairs of dhotars were found on his person and two pairs were found from the Carding Department where they were kept up by the accused. The accused pleaded guilty and said it was his first offence.

His Worship ordered him to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 for a period of six months to be of good behaviour.

HOUSE COLLAPSE IN MIRZA STREET.

On Tuesday at 1-30 p.m. a part of five-storeyed house situate at Mirza Street and belonging to Mr. Hirachand Nemchand, collapsed with a terrific crash. The building was occupied by Hindu tenants numbering about 300. The building now presents a curious spectacle as the balcony is overhanging the side of the road with a very delicate support while the wall is lined with several cracks and is likely to come down at any time. A new building next to the one collapsed is under erection and though a number of men were on work at the time of the incident fortunately no one was injured. On receipt of information ambulance corps from Byculla came on the scene immediately and helped the tenants to come down from different storeys. Sub-Inspector Bhat of the Bombay City Police with a posse of policemen directed the operation.

CORONER'S COURT.

LIFTMAN'S FAULT.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Bhiku Vithoba, a lift-cleaner, who was crushed between the lift and the ceiling in the office of the "Indian Daily Mail" on the New Year day.

Nadir H. Mistry, an electrician in the Eastern Light and Power Company, said that the lift belonged to his firm. It was 464 volts with carrying capacity for four passengers. A man cannot stand on the frame of the lift and avoid being struck if the lift was being raised unless he was at the corner of the frame-work and holding the bar and leading forward. If a man was standing towards the middle of the lift he (witness) would not raise the lift as there was no place for a man when the lift was working. The lift-man ought to have known that.

Alua Janu, the lift-man, said the deceased told him to work the lift up to enable him to come down. When witness raised the lift the deceased was caught between the top of the lift and the beam of the ceiling.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to the face and head of the deceased having been crushed between the lift and the ceiling above the ground floor of the "Indian Daily Mail" Office.

The jury remarked that the lift-man was at fault in raising the lift as he did when he knew that the greaser was in an unsatisfactory position.

LORD LYTTON IN BANKURA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKURA, Jan. 7.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lytton arrived here to-day. Replying to the address of welcome presented by the Municipality and District Board, the Governor congratulated the District on its co-operative irrigation societies which constituted an admirable example of enlightened self-help and announced that Government had decided to make a grant of Rs. 10,550 to enable the Municipality to proceed with the extension of water-works. His Excellency expressed sympathy with the district and distress caused by last year's floods and announced that in view of exceptional circumstances, Government decided to give the District Board a special loan of Rs. 25,000 for repairs to roads, etc.

SALVATION ARMY APPEAL.

(Third List.)

Major Winton desires to report a donation from Captain E. V. Sassoon in memory of his late brother Mr. H. W. Sassoon Rs. 10,000.

Captain Sassoon also gave to Major Winton a Motor Car, so as to be able to get round the District and do the work that is necessary.

David Sassoon & Co Rs. 1,250; The Dunlop Rubber Co Ltd Rs 350; Merwanji & Sons Rs. 1,000; Ramji Khimji & Co Rs. 500; Patel Bros Rs. 300; B K Darley Rs 100; H F Weir Rs. 100; E G Currimbhoy & Brog Rs. 100,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races: 7th Extra Meeting.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting at 3 p.m. (B. T.).
Karlekar's Grand Circus Girgaum 5 p.m. and 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 12.

S S "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the English mails, leaves at 2 p.m.
Bombay Races: 8th Extra Meeting.
Provincial Congress Commitee Meeting, Krishna Building 5-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 9 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 17m.
Jan. 10 (Thurs.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 18m.
Jan 11 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 14m.; Sunset 6h. 18m.
Jan 12 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 15m.; Sunset 6h. 19m.
Jan 13 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 15m.; Sunset 6h. 20m.
Phases of the Moon—First quarter 14th 4h. 14-5m. a.m.; Full Moon, 22nd 6h. 28-7m., a.m.; Last Quarter, 28th, 11h. 22.9m. a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P & O mail steamer "China" which left Bombay on the 15th ultimo arrived London on Saturday the 5th instant.

The B I s.s. "Matiana" which left Bombay on the 28th ultimo passed Suez on the morning of the 8th instant.

CHOTANI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

984 persons took advantage of the above during last year in the month of December. Of these males were 345, females 360 and children 279.

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An ordinary meeting of the Council of the Girgaon District Congress Committee will be held on Friday the 11th instant at 6-45 p.m. in the Committee's Office.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Mr. M. B. Bade on "Human Physiology" to-day (Wednesday) at Dinshaw Petit Mills Chawl Kala Chawki Road at 8-30 p.m. (S T).

AKHILA DRAVIDA RASHTRIYA SANGA.

The adjourned general meeting of the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sanga will be held at the Sanga Khadi Stores, Vishrani Building, Governor's Road, Parel, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday (the 13th instant). All members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The ballot held on Monday, the 7th January 1924, in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a Chairman for the current year, resulted in the election of Mr. S. D Saklatvala of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd.

PUBLIC LECTURE FOR LADIES.

Under the auspices of the Parel Mahila Mandal of the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, a public lecture for ladies will be delivered in Marathi by Mrs. Kamalabai Saheb Kibe to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Damodar Hall, Poibavdi, Parel. Ladies are requested to attend.

COOPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS.

Mr. L. S Perris, will deliver the third lecture of the Cooperative Training Class (being held every day at the Damodar Hall, Poibavdi, Parel) on "The Cooperative Act, Rules and Bye-Laws" at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) under the auspices of the Parel Branch of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute. The lecture is open to the public.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

PROF. GEDDES' LECTURE.

Prof. Geddes will continue his series of lectures on "Contemporary Civilisation" on probably on Friday the 11th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Royal Institute of Science, East Wing, Second Floor, next to Elphinstone College. His first lecture after the vacation will be on "British Isles." The lecture is open to the public.

SWAPAJ PARTY MEETING.

A meeting of the members of the Swaraj Party who have been elected to the Bombay Legislative Council and of those independent members of the said Council who are willing to cooperate with the Swaraj Party members will be held for the purpose of appointing office-bearers of the Council Swaraj Party and laying down the policy to be pursued in the Bombay Council at the residence of Mr. Jayakar at 2 p.m. on Sunday (the 13th inst.).

MISS TINLING'S LECTURES.

Miss Tinling of the M. E. Mission, well-known Temperance Worker who is in Bombay, will address two meetings convened under the joint auspices of the Indian Temperance Association and the Bombay Temperance Council, as follows:—

(1) To-day (Wednesday) at the Young Women's Christian Association Hall, Mayo Road, Fort; (2) to-morrow (Thursday) at the Bowen Memorial Hall, Y.M.C.A. Lamington Road, Girgaon. Time:—6 p.m. (S. T.) each day. The meetings are open to the public.

"HERCULES" OIL ENGINES.

The name "HERCULES" stands for all that is best in American Engine Manufacture. There are many makes of American Engines on the market, but only one that cannot be beaten for sheer all round excellence, and that is the "HERCULES," the most popular Engine in America to-day.

Sizes from 1½ to 9 H.P. in stock suitable for Pumps, Oil, Flour and Mortar Mills, Dynamos etc. Send for illustrated booklet and prices from the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.—

H. I. DIXON AND CO. LTD.,
11-13 Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 786.
Telegrams NOXID.

MYSORE PIG IRON.

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS 4th floor, Navsari Buildings Fort, Bombay.

FOR YOUR BOYS AND GIRLS.
BOOTS and SHOES
SOCKS and STOCKINGS
GO TO—
A. R. DIAS AND BROS.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Meadows Street Fort. BOMBAY.

It never fails to show effect the very day
YOU TRUST EFFECT THE VERY DAY
"CONVULSINE"
Infallible for Infantile convulsions, Epilepsy and Hysteria
Price Re. one per bottle POSTAGE EXTRA
DR. GUNE, KARAD S.M.C.

STEEL BEAMS
GEO: SERVICE & CO
BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912.
MOHANLAL & CO.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21796.
Gem Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT
"Swastika" Brand
is equal to the best
English Cements.
Selling Agents:
Messrs. Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.,
70, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

GODREJ MAKES THREE THINGS
SAFES, SOAPS AND BOILED OIL.
SAFES:—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.
FOR SAFES write to
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co.
PAREL, BOMBAY.
SOAPS:—"Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. GODREJ, I am of opinion that it is a high-grade article which satisfies to the full, all tests applied to it."—Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.
BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.
FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL
write to
GODREJ OIL AND SOAP Co.
SURTI MOHOLLA
DUNCAN ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.

I offer ELECTRIC MOTORS. Rectifiers, Portable instruments. Dynamos, Ice cream Freezer and Coffe Grinders etc., all AMERICAN at cost-price. Goods worth Rs. 40,000. Over 350 motors working in this country.
BABAN GOKHALAY
Opera House, Tram terminus, Bombay, 4.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1924.

(668th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

HAS INDIA A FUTURE?

Forecasts and prophecies have a peculiar fascination for the human mind since the future is shrouded up in mystery and is the more pleasant because of its mistiness. The past can be read in history and discerned in the present; the present is almost always unbearable; the future will be happier and that future we seek to know beforehand. But though it is interesting to speculate, it is risky to prophesy. Moreover, even forecasts are vitiated by our personal bias. Talk of Swaraj, and an Anglo-Indian bureaucrat will become extremely pessimistic about the future of India: talk of industrial progress in India, and an Anglo-Indian merchant will have many evil forebodings and premonitions. It was, therefore, with no little interest that we turned to an article in the last number of the "Quarterly Review" on the "Future of India." And we were not disappointed. The article has an air of impartiality and a pseudo-scientific tone about it that make it entertaining reading. Not a vested interest is defended without offering some exceedingly moral ground for the defence; and any inequitable arrangement suggested has a humanitarian background. No wonder that Mr. Bernard Shaw once remarked that "the Englishman never takes a thing he desires till it appears to him that it is for the good of humanity"!

As is the fashion of British journals since the war, the article starts with a discussion of the reform scheme. Curiously enough, the constitutional dilemma, in which the Central Government is placed by having an irremovable executive and a powerless but hostile legislature, is tacitly recognised almost in the beginning of the article. But the difficulty is a more fundamental one than either the writer of the article or even the Indian Liberals realise. It is not a question of mere interference of an autocratic Secretary of State with the Government of India nor of any constitutional convention. The Anglo-Indian bureaucracy cannot remain loyal both to the British Parliament and to the Indian public. The very basis of the reforms that the British Parliament is responsible for the welfare of the people of India and holds India as a trustee, is an insult both to the national self-respect of an Indian and to the intelligence of man. So long, therefore, as the humiliating concept of "trusteeship" does not make way for the moral concept of self-determination, so long there can be no way out of the "constitutional" anomalies and absurdities of the Central Government. The writer in the "Quarterly Review" naively suggests that to give full powers to the Assembly would be "to substitute an untried oligarchy for an experienced bureaucracy": as though the bureaucracy were not itself an oligarchy which is neither Indian by origin or sympathies nor "experienced" in a good way; and as though the "democratic" governments of the West were not dominated by oligarchies who could not but be "untried" in the first instance. But the article in the "Quarterly Review" safely omits all such inconvenient questions and begins to make a catalogue of the obstacles facing a self-governing country. They form an imposing list. There is, of course, the question of sea-power and were it not for the British Fleet which disinterestedly, it seems, protects India's shores, India would be besieged by sea and starved. It would be pertinent to ask whether other self-governing Dominions do not stand exposed to this danger and whether India should not be allowed to develop her own mercantile marine in that case. Nor is it clear how a country of India's size with her land frontiers open could starve. India produces—or used to produce—almost everything that she needed, and the foreigners have imposed trade on India for their own benefit, giving in return articles many of which India would have been better without. Then there is the army. It seems that the Indian army has a most unusual quality of not feeling well-disposed towards its own countrymen. The army can remain responsible to a foreign bureaucracy, but not to its own national government. The difficulties, however, arising from provincial differences are unnecessarily exaggerated in the article since modern Europe has made a great political invention in the principle of federalism which is capable of securing unity without uniformity, and local autonomy without intra-national conflicts. Nor is the problem of communal unity—a veritable King Charles' head for enemies of Indian freedom—a stronger ground for the retention of bureaucratic control. In the first place, as the writer himself points out, the state of communal relationship is as much an indictment of the present political system as a reproach to Indians. What is more, no third party has a moral right to exploit the weaknesses of two other parties especially as, in Maulana Mahomed Ali's apt illustration, the third party is in the position of the proverbial mother-in-law. The example of communal feuds in Indian States, which the writer is fair enough to notice, "shows that the doctrine of religious toleration has made headway in high places" while "the absence of any peculiar disorders among the lower populations cannot be entirely ascribed to fear of the British power in the background, for red-hot fanaticism does not stop to consider consequences." It is true that common standards of patriotism should replace communal outlook, but the question is whether the presence of a foreign bureaucracy is a help or a hindrance to such a development. The relish with which communal differences are sought to be magnified shows unmistakably the reaction of foreign rule on inter-communal relations.

But the catalogue of evils from which India would suffer if Swaraj were granted is not yet exhausted. The Indian railway system—so efficient at present—would suffer if Indian station-masters were to be railway managers: the health of the Indian population—so excellent because of the sanitary and medical organisation of the Government—would suffer because it seems that the indigenous systems of medicine do not tolerate hospitals: forests—which are so intelligently utilised now—would suffer because "the Indian is not the man to develop either the forests or the trade in timber." And there would be spiritual results. The feeling of nationality and the growth of democracy—which the bureaucracy has taken special care to foster—would decay; the growth of public spirit which, in men like Tilak and Gandhi whose examples are cited in the article, has been specially rewarded by long terms of imprisonment, and the movement of social reform, for which the Government has been fervently enthusiastic, would all suffer depression and set-back. No doubt it is also admitted that "we cannot flatter ourselves that India would show the same sentiments as binds the colonies and the Mother country together" and as no silken threads are possible, let there be iron chains but gilded ones. Whether this consideration, or the effects of granting Swaraj to India on the position of England in the Middle and Near East, on "the white man's prestige in Asia" and "upon the position of the British Empire in the world" are exactly spiritual results or not, we do not know. But we confess we feel that were this the correct perspective for viewing the "Future of India", we should feel that India *has* no future. As it happens, however, that it is not the correct one, we do not despair.

INDIAN CURRENCY REFORM

The proposal of Sir James Wilson to restore to the rupee its old standard value of 1/15th of the sovereign will be generally welcomed in India, though we do not know how the Government of India will look upon it. The present exchange at nearly 17¼d. to the rupee cannot but be seriously damaging to the export trade of India; and the real extent of this damage is concealed by the recent policy of the Government of India to meet their "Home" charges from the proceeds of the loans raised in England, so that the trade balance alone may be allowed to have its full effect upon the course of the exchange. Sir Basil Blackett sermonised his hearers last month on the undesirable nature of imputing to Government motives hostile to Indian aspirations; but when we find the course of exchange rising in winter for two years in succession and the Government doing nothing beyond sitting on the fence, we cannot but wonder what on earth they intend doing. "The time is not ripe for any move", the Government say. But when will it be? We have heard *ad nauseam* the excuse that the Indian exchange is the result of world conditions; but we must have more substantial proof of the justice or wisdom of this "non-possumus" attitude Government choose to adopt. Meanwhile the present suggestion, though welcome as far as it goes, falls short of the real goal of our currency reform,—a full gold standard with a free gold mint in India. It is dangerous in the extreme to leave, even by implication, any power in the hands of the Government to vary the country's standard of currency at their discretion. The fixing of the rupee at 7.53 grains gold, coupled with making the sovereign a legal tender at Rs 15, will not meet the case if any loophole is left which would permit Government once again in the future to vary the standard under pretext of regulating the exchange. This can only be achieved if we demonetise the rupee, as a standard silver coin of unlimited legal tender; though by the same legislation the rupee may be left as a unit of account, and even resuscitated as, for example, the old German gold mark was resuscitated after the German demonetisation of silver in 1873. The step advocated by Sir James Wilson may, or may not, call out the hoarded reserves of the sovereigns that had previously got into circulation. Until the country regains confidence in the currency policy of the Government, we think, for our part, the consummation looked forward to by Sir James will not materialise. But, in any case, and as an indispensable prerequisite of any currency reform for India, we must insist upon all our gold reserves being immediately brought back and kept in India. It would be an unmistakeable proof of the really changed and sympathetic outlook of the Government of India if instead of depleting our reserves, as they recently did, they helped to bring over the same at the earliest opportunity. But will they give such proof? Let Sir Basil reply.

FRANCE AND MOSUL

France is going to support Turkey on the question of Mosul; that we take to be the meaning of the Reuter's telegram we published yesterday reporting Col. Mongin's return to Paris from Angora and the resolve of the French Government to expedite the ratification of the Treaty of Lausanne. "After hearing his (Col. Mongin's) account of affairs the French Government appears to have decided to ask for the ratification of the Treaty of Lausanne as soon as possible". Now there is nothing in Col. Mongin's account of the condition of affairs in Turkey, as described by Reuter, to cause any particular haste or enthusiasm in the French Cabinet. He said that many things reported about Turkey are without foundation. "He denied that Mustafa Kemal had lost his popularity, and said it was untrue that there was anti-French feeling at Angora. Indications were to the contrary." There is nothing very exciting or exhilarating in all that. But just as the hornet's sting is in its tail, so at the end of Reuter's message we read: "He declared that Yusuf Kemal, who will represent Turkey in the negotiations in London with regard to Mosul, intended to adopt an uncompromising attitude." That, if we mistake not, is why in Paris "it is hoped that the Chamber will have approved the Treaty by the end of January and the Senate by the first fortnight in February"—i.e. by the time when the negotiations with regard to Mosul are likely to begin.

The French have bitter feelings with regard to Mosul, and not without some reason. For Mosul, in the original project for the partition of the Ottoman Empire between the victorious Allies, was part of France's share. After the armistice and before the first Peace Conference at Paris, France, noticing that England seemed to have forgotten both that original project and the Sykes-Picot Agreement, was willing to give up the whole idea of partition if England was prepared to do the same and withdraw from Mesopotamia and South Syria. When England was not prepared to do so, France felt naturally indignant at the fact that England had chosen territory which had been allotted to French influence as the scene of her solitary experiment in the profusely promised Arab independence, and proceeded summarily to drive "King" Faisal out of Northern Syria. Since then she has ceded back to Turkey part of the territory which she claimed under the same international arrangement by which England claimed the "mandate" over Southern Syria and Mesopotamia. If anybody save the pre-war owners has a serious claim to Mosul as against the British it is she; and though she has never made that claim, her natural feeling is that if Mosul cannot be allowed to go to France, it ought to go to Turkey, who would not be averse to equal distribution of the oil-wealth in return for proper payment, rather than to England who would seek to monopolise that wealth. We, of course, hold strongly that Mosul does belong of right to Turkey, and that its seizure by any other Power, no matter on what pretext, will be nothing better than an act of robbery. We hope that British statesmen will be wise enough to "dish" the French by recognising Turkey's claim to sovereignty from the very start of the negotiations. France is bidding against England, and bidding very cleverly, for the confidence and the goodwill of the Islamic world.

Notes of the Day.

A Partisan Attitude.

The Lee Commission was appointed in the teeth not only of public opposition but in flagrant disregard of the decision of the Legislative Assembly which rejected the budget grant for it. The flouting of public opinion was naturally interpreted as a desire to satisfy the extravagant demands of the European members of the Public Services at any cost and the composition of the Commission and the partisan attitude of its European members, especially the President, have merely confirmed this view. The truth, however, is most vividly brought home by the proceedings of the Commission at Madras where Lord Lee and his European colleagues did not make any effort to disguise their impatient disapproval when four hundred high Indian Officers of the Presidency, through their accredited representatives, dared to present what is the most masterly and patriotic statement of the Indian case yet submitted before the Commission as regards the Public Services in their relation to the evolution of full responsible Government in the country. Lord Lee sought to damn the memorandum of the Indian Officers' Association by characterising it as "provocative." There is nothing in the memorandum which could justify this description unless truth itself is regarded as "provocative." It is true that Lord Lee and his colleagues heard from the Indian Officers of Madras what they had not heard from their confreres in other provinces with the same frankness and independence. But there was nothing in what they said with which any fair-minded and impartial person could find fault and which was not justified by the circumstances of the case.

A Complete Answer.

The European members of the Services in their evidence before the Commission have not only made extravagant demands on their own behalf but have sought to defeat the aims of the Reform and, what is worse, to belittle the capacity of Indians as administrators. The merit of the memorandum of the Indian Officers of Madras is that they have given a complete answer to the evidence hitherto submitted by the European members of the Services. And they have succeeded in doing so because they have placed the interests of the country above those of the Services and, what is more, they have spoken out publicly while not a few of the European representatives of the Services have refused to give their evidence in public, seeking, presumably, to prejudice the Indian case by *ex-parte* criticisms. The Indian officers demand nothing but justice and what is their due. They have, therefore, nothing to conceal. And, because they dared to call a spade a spade, Lord Lee described their statement as "provocative." Thus one of the questions to the witnesses before the Commission asks: "To what extent in each of these classes (of the All-India Services) do you consider that European personnel must, at present, be retained?" The reply of the Indian officers of Madras was frank and uncompromising:—

"We deny that from the standpoint of efficiency or character an essential European element is necessary in any of the civil services and we do not except from this category even the socalled "security services." Knowing as we do the work of the European officer at close quarters and possessing thus exceptional opportunities for comparing his work with our own it has been a matter of painful surprise to us that even in quarters where one should have expected better knowledge it should sometimes be taken for granted that we lack certain administrative qualities which the European officer is supposed to possess. We do not wish to sing our own praises; nor do we care to follow the example of our European confreres and catalogue the many disabilities under which the European labours for making an efficient servant of the public in India. We desire only to draw attention to the fact that our judges in the matter of efficiency have so far been the very people who are unwilling to admit us to a position of equality with themselves; any verdict of theirs that may be put before the Commission should be subjected therefore to independent and strict examination."

Servants, Not Masters.

Nor did they mince matters in exploding the myth about "British character."

"A great deal has been said and written about preserving during the transition period the 'British character' of the administratino though what exactly this means is far from clear. If "good Government" is what is intended it is by no means an exclusively British characteristic. The Indian officer is as efficient an exponent of good Government as his European colleague. The new order of things may possibly be accompanied by a temporary falling off in efficiency according to bureaucratic standards, but as pointed out by the authors of the Reforms Report, we are quite prepared to face it, 'recognising that efficiency may be dearly bought at the price of moral inanition.'"

But what Lord Lee and some of his colleagues relished the least was the outspoken manner in which the place which the Civil Servant should occupy in the governmental machinery was defined: "The Civil Services as such," the Indian officers declared, "ought to have no place in the laying down of the governmental policy: their duty is merely to carry out the policy that is laid down for them. A service is a service; its function is to serve others not to dictate to them." No wonder this statement of a sound principle, which at one stroke destroys the fabric of unwarranted claim of the Services to continue to be the "masters" of the people in the benevolent guise of their "trustees," shocked Lord Lee and some of his colleagues who gave vent to their ill-concealed indignation by a hostile oral examination of the representatives of the Indian Officers' Association—Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri and Messrs. Ramchandra Rao, N. Gopalaswami Iyengar and Kalimullah Saheb. The witnesses, however, stood their ground successfully, as was to be expected, but not all the Indian members of the Commission, unfortunately, took advantage of the opportunity presented by the Indian Officers' memorandum, as was revealed by their inept cross-examination of such able and outspoken witnesses.

Genius Will Out!

We had occasion the other day to refer to the efficient and up-to-date working of our Post Office. A striking confirmation of the views expressed by us on the occasion has been provided by the receipt, in this office yesterday, of a post-card from the Dead Letter Office. The post-card, with the printed address of this office, was sent from our managing department to a subscriber in Bombay on July 7, 1919. The subscriber having left Bombay, the post-card was evidently not delivered to him, but instead of being returned to this office promptly it went astray for several years and was returned to this office only yesterday. Who will doubt that there is genius at work in our Post Office?

Night Sittings.

The president of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has again, by a fiat, ordered that the Corporation shall meet at night on Tuesdays. We had occasion to remind him in the past of the heavy pressure of accumulated work, in spite of which he gave a long holiday to the Corporation in order to facilitate the work of vote-hunting of some of the Liberals, and in order to get them out of the difficulty of going before the electors with a heavy conscience by voting an address to the late Governor. Suddenly, however, Mr. Mody has awakened to the necessity of expediting business and disposing of the large arrears of work. While the object is certainly commendable the method adopted for that purpose is not equally so. The night meetings of the Corporation are a farce. Most of the members are either sleepy, or a good dinner has made them particularly hilarious. At any rate, very few members pay any attention to the proceedings of the Corporation and every one wants to go home. The Press is also handicapped owing to its inability to give fairly long reports of the proceedings. Nor is every member of the Corporation a plutocrat who keeps one or two motor cars. Where then is the necessity of holding these night meetings, which no-one wants? We are quite sure there are many other ways of expediting the work of the Corporation—for instance by holding another meeting in the afternoon or by prolonging the hours of the two meetings now held.

Municipal Service

While the representative of Indian engineers giving evidence before the Lee Commission on Monday demanded the entire stoppage of all future European recruitment to all the three branches, railways, irrigation, roads and buildings, because, in his opinion, the level of efficiency attained by Indians in the engineering line is sufficiently high to dispense with future European recruitment, the debate in the Municipal Corporation on the same day showed the unpatriotic and un-Indian attitude of the majority of Corporators and their utter want of sympathy for Indian aspirations and India's self-respect. Among the witnesses before the Lee Commission none wailed more loudly and bitterly than the "Liberals" of the want of opportunities to educated Indians in the Public Services of this country, but it is some of these very Liberals, Progressive and otherwise, who made an unholy combination to defeat the attempt of the Nationalists in the Corporation to introduce more Indians in the Municipal administration. What was the question after all? Is it seriously maintained in this year of grace that there are no Indians in the country who could supervise the plumbing operations of the buildings in the city, or who could find out for themselves whether the rivetting on the Municipal water pipes was properly done? If some members of the Nationalist Party spoke bitterly of the attitude of the Commissioner and his supporters, they had good reason for it. For, the Commissioner has again and again managed to defeat the resolution of the Corporation for Indianising the Municipal administration, with the help of those who are always ready to follow him meekly when he whips them up. This coterie in the Corporation has helped him to do many unconstitutional things and it looks as if its members were determined to give the Commissioner a free hand in going against the will of the people. By their manoeuvres they have turned the Corporation into a submissive and servile body. Some of the leaders of this party take the greatest delight in wounding the self-respect of patriotic Indians. One day Nemesis will surely overtake them and they will be swept out of the Corporation as some of the Liberals have been already swept [illegible] the Councils.

ATTEMPT ON KEMAL'S LIFE.

UNKNOWN YOUTH THROWS BOMB.

MADAME KEMAL WOUNDED.

ASSAILANT ESCAPES

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Paris.—The "Matin" learns that while Mustapha Kemal, accompanied by his wife was taking rest cure in Smyrna, a youth called at his villa and requested an interview with the Turkish President. He then threw a bomb. Mustapha Kemal was not injured, but his wife was wounded. The assailant escaped.—Reuter.

LAUSANNE TREATY AND FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Paris.—Well-informed circles understand that the French Government desires to secure Parliamentary ratification of the Lausanne Treaty without delay.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS.

ZAGLULIST MAJORITY LIKELY.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Cairo.—Politicians are actively preparing for the final elections for the Chamber on January 12th. It is generally thought Zaglul Pasha will have a substantial majority, and it is expected the King will open Parliament with great ceremony in the second half of March. The outstanding feature of the elections hitherto has been the tranquillity with which they have been carried out. Egypt seems to have settled down to a state of peace unknown for many years.—Reuter.

SIR CHARLES E. A. HAMILTON

EMBRACES ISLAM.

LONDON, January 8.

The Secretary of the Working Muslim Mission announces that Sir Charles Edward Archibald Hamilton embraced Islam and made formal profession of faith on December 20th in the presence of the Imam of the Mosque at Working.—Reuter.

ARMING MEXICAN REBELS.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE PROCLAIMS EMBARGO.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Washington.—President Coolidge has proclaimed an embargo on the sale of munitions to the Mexican revolutionists.—Reuter.

ECHO OF THE GREAT WAR.

BELGIANS SUE GERMAN GOVT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Paris.—The case in which ten Belgians are suing the German Government for compensation and ill-treatment, when deporetd in wartime, opened to-day before a mixed arbitration tribunal established under the Peace Treaty. The Court is composed of three judges, Swiss, Belgian and German. Its decision will affect 80,000 Belgian deportees and may be invoked as a precedent by 25,000 French.—Reuter.

"PLACING GERMANY BETWEEN TWO FIRES."

DEFENCE MINISTER'S ACCUSATION.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Stuttgart.—The Defence Minister, Herr Gesseler, in a speech said he regarded the Alliance between France and Czecho-Slovakia as a bridge between Franco-Russian relations with the object of placing Germany between two fires, but Germany intended to pursue her path towards the East and towards Russia.—Reuter.

HELDT REFUSES TO RESIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Dresden.—The Socialist Premier Heldt and other Ministers have refused to resign on the ground that the right of deciding the personality of the Ministry rests with the Diet alone.—Reuter.

ICE-COVERED STEAMER.

LONDON, January 8.

New York.—The rigging and superstructure of the Italian liner "President Wilson" were so ice-covered when she arrived here from Naples that the customs officials were detained for two hours while the crew with steam hoses and axes cleared the way through ice to the baggageholds.—Reuter.

LABOUR LEADERSHIP.

RAMSAY MACDONALD RE-ELECTED.

LL. G. ON THE EXTENT OF LIBERAL COOPERATION.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 8.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Labour leader, was engaged, to-day, in consultations with the leading members of his Party. To-morrow, a meeting of the Party will be held at which officials of the Party for the new Parliament will be elected. Mr. Macdonald will, of course be re-elected Chairman with Mr. Clynes and Mr. Thomas as Deputy Chairmen. In the evening, a re-union will be held at Albert Hall where Mr. Macdonald is expected to give his first official indication as to the programme which the Party will be prepared to carry out after its installation in office. It is stated, in Labour circles, that Mr. Macdonald himself is all for moderation in this policy, and that in this he has the support of other Labour leaders and the bulk of the Labour Party, though it is not denied there is a section of extremists who demand a more radical programme.

LABOUR'S HOPES.

There is a growing conviction in Labour circles, that a moderate programme will secure for the Labour Party help from the Liberals. This view was expressed by Mr. Phillip Snowden in a speech at Whitley Bay. He said if the Labour Party came unto office it would not be in power and would have to secure votes of other parties to carry the measures through. There would be no agreement or understanding with the Liberal Party, but the Labour Party would promote measures for which it could count upon the majority of the House. The Labour Party's hopes of Liberal cooperation are strengthened by the declaration made by Mr. Lloyd George in an article published in the "Newcastle Chronicle" and other papers. The Liberal leader said that if the Labour leader took his chance manfully and without hesitancy, he earnestly believes Liberals in the House of Commons will see him through. Mr. Lloyd George adds: "On all pressing questions such as the foreign situation, housing and utilisation of credit to provide the usual work for the workless, there is a substantial agreement between the Parties On all these questions Liberalism would go just as far as Labour. And so would many more Conservatives."—B. O. W.

PARLIAMENT OPENS.

LONDON, January, 8.

In an unusual anxiety to be the first to claim his seat in the House of Commons the first arrival in the House was Liberal Spero (Spens?) at three in the morning, and when the doors were opened at 8 in the morning 60 members who were waiting rushed in headed by a new member and followed by Mr. Ruck Jones. None of the lady members or the occupants of the Front Bench was then present. The number of Ministerialists was less than usual, but a considerable group of Labour members appropriated most of the seats immediately behind the Front Opposition Bench. The largest contigent, however, were the Liberals who occupied two stop benches below the gangway on the opposition side of the House.

MR. ASQUITH UNABLE TO ATTEND.

Mr. Asquith is suffering from chill and was unable to be present in the House of Commons to-day.—Reuter.

CITY OF LONDON BYE-ELECTION.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 8.

An interesting contest is promised in a bye-election in the "City" of London, rendered necessary by the elevation of Sir Frederick Banbury to the peerage. Sir Frederick Banbury was one of the two Conservative members for the City, both of whom were elected at the last two general elections, unopposed. The City of London, which is the financial and commercial heart of the metropolis has returned Conservative members for many years.—B.O.W.

The city of London Liberal Association has decided to fight the bye-election due to the elevation of Sir Frederick Banbury to the peerage.—Reuter.

LONDON DOCK FIRE.

BIGGEST FOR A CENTURY

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The biggest London dock fire for a century occurred at Poplar, this afternoon where a large warehouse stocked with rubber, tea and other inflammable goods was glutted. 70 fire engines were employed and mostly directed their attention to preventing the fire spreading to the adjoining timber yards oil-stores and other warehouses. Molten rubber, streaming from the burning building blocked the drains, and narrow streets were soon several feet deep in dirty, tepid water. There were several exciting escapes and no casualties. The damage is at present unknown.—Reuter.

A HUGE WALL OF FLAMES.

One of the biggest fires in London dock area for many years is raging. Two hundred firemen and many engines are engaged in fighting it. At present there is a wall of flame, stretching about five hundred yards. Large numbers of dwelling houses have had to be evacuated.—B.O.W.

BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The London dock fire has been controlled. The damage is estimated at a hundred thousand sterling. Two huge warehouses were gutted. A group of adjoining premises, all highly inflammable, were saved.—Reuter.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT OVER £200,000.

The London dock fire is still burning this morning but it is well in hand. Ten fire-engines and a hundred firemen are still working and it is hoped they will suppress it this afternoon. The damage is now estimated at over £200,000. The Premises of the Concordia's which was completely gutted was filled with rubber and tinned goods.—Reuter.

SENSATION IN JAPAN.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT.

REVEALED BY KOREAN PLOT.

LONDON, January, 8.

Tokio.—The outrage outside the Imperial Palace mentioned in recent cables following the attack on the Prince Regent is causing greater sensation then the earthquake as indicating an Anti-Imperialist movement revealed by the Korean plot recently discovered in Shanghai to assassinate Prince Hirohito on his wedding day. Sensational developments are expected.—Reuter.

BRIGANDS ATTACK "TSEZUI".

BRITISH CAPTAIN KILLED.

LONDON, January, 8.

Ichang (China).—Brigands attacked the steamer "Tsezui" on the Upper Yangtze and killed the British Captain, Brandt and a passenger throwing their bodies into a river and wounded a Quartermaster and two passengers.—Reuter.

WORLD'S SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRY.

TENDENCY TOWARDS IMPROVEMENT

LONDON, January 8.

Lloyds Register shows that a merchant shipping of 1231,000 tons was actually being consructed in Britain and Ireland on December 31st compared with an average of 1,890,000 tons during 12 months before the war. 244,000 tons were commenced and 114,000 tons launched in the December quarter compared with 111,000 and 66,000 tons respectively in the previous quarter. 982,000 tons were being actually constructed abroad, being a decrease of 42,000 tons compared with September 30th, 1923 while 217,000 tons were launched and 228,000 tons commenced all over the world during the quarter. The latter total considerably exceeded that of the previous quarter and in conjunction with the increase in the British yards it appears to show a tendency towards an improvement of conditions in ship-building industry of the world.—Reuter.

CAPE MALAYS OF S. AFRICA.

TO BE EXEMPTED FROM ANTI-ASIATIC LEGISLATIONS.

LONDON, January 8.

Capetown.—A measure entitled the "Asiatic (Cape Malay) Amendment Bill" will be introduced by Government at the forthcoming session of Parliament. The object of the bill is to exempt Cape Malaya from any legislation dealing or relating to Asiatics. For purposes of the Act Cape Malay means member of the race known as Cape Malays who was born and ordinarily is a resident in the Union of South Africa. Such a person shall not be deemed one of tha native races of Asia.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS IN COLOGNE.

REPORT OF RECALL DENIED.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 8.

A certain amount of publicity has been given in the Continental Press to the report that the present British Government were determined to withdraw British troops from Cologne and recall the British representatives on the Reparation Commission and the Ambassadors' Conference. In official quarters, this report is emphatically denied.

The "Daily News" diplomatic correspondent, in declaring that Mr. Baldwin's Government has never entertained such proposals, refers to the prospective foreign policy of the Labour Party if it attains office. The correspondent says: "The policy of the Labour Party regarding the Reparations Commission may be judged from the fact that Mr. Macdonald was consulted by Sir John Bradbury before the new committees of experts were appointed. One of the few things certain in British politics to-day is the continuance of the Reparations policy on the presents lines of an exhaustive enquiry with a view to an ultimate settlement. Secondly, Labour is not likely to withdraw British troops from the Rhine. Only on Saturday, the annual conference of the Scottish Independent Labour Party, representing left wing of the Party, rejected a motion demanding withdrawal of these troops."—B.O.W.

THE SEINE FLOODS SUBSIDING

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The fall of the Seine has begun. A decrease of three inches was registered in Paris this morning, and ten inches at Montreian. The Marne fell one foot and a half at Meaux. It is expected that, by to-morrow, the Seine will have fallen a foot at Pont d'Austerlitz and that the fall will become more rapid afterwards.—Reuter.

AKALI SITUATION.

ONE MORE EXAMPLE OF SELF-RESTRAINT.

64 S. G. P. C. MEMBERS ARRESTED.

(By Our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 8.

One more example was added to the Akalis' record of self-restraint when in spite of grave provocation offered by the police who sought to force their way up to Akaltakht against all established practice, the Akalis remained perfectly non-violent while blocking the way up and declaring that the way could be forced up only after trampling on their dead bodies. Those present are full of admiration at this cool courage The air is thick with rumours of more arrests. So far 60 are under arrests; 4 of the 64 originally arrested having been set free. I have just returned from Bhai Pheru. Satyagrah is in full swing there. 177 arrests having been made till yesterday evening. 25 still court arrest daily. The position is exactly like that at Guru-Ka-Bagh. It depends on Government whether they will develop it on the same lines or let the present policy of arrests continue. So far the police has not been guilty of violence in dealing with *Jathas*, though after arrest they are put to the hardship of sleeping on bare floor without bed. There were complaints also in the village that the police were taking away supplies without payment and that one man was arrested for refusal. Bhai Pheru situated in Lahore district is surrounded by Sikh population and threatens to become for the time being the centre of Akali activities.

S.G.P.C. MEMBERS ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, January 7.

Sixty-four members of the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee who were holding a general meeting at Akal Takhat this evening were arrested by the orders of the District Magistrate, the Police surrounded the main entrance to the Golden Temple and in their attempt to carry out arrests met with some resistance. The Police Officer had to wait for over five hours for the religious ceremony to be over, after which the members of the committee surrendered themselves and were taken to the local jail pending their removal to Lahore. The arrests have been made under Sections 17 (1) and (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act. There was no disturbance of any kind and the city is quiet.

The news spread in the city and a crowd of 2,000 people gathered round the Superintendent of Police and as they heard the news of imminent arrests of the Akali leaders the crowd appeared to become furious and objected to the presence of the police within the precincts of the temple. This provocation continued to grow for some time till it came to pass that some policemen were actually abused. As the police pushed the crowd back some of the Akalis fell upon the Superintendent of Police and broke off his coat button and a strap of his hat. The Superintendent did not lose his temper, and remained firm. Another attempt was made to remove the golden chain from the pocket of Sheikh Ghulamhussain A.D.M. At 8 p.m. the situation was under control, though the number of spectators had considerably increased. The Superintendent communicated to Sardar Nirmal Singh B.A. that he had come to arrest all the members of the S. G. P. C. sitting in the meeting. Some responsible Akalis came forward while there were some members of the Congress too who urged the Superintendent to withdraw the police force and said that the members would surrender themselves immediately. At first the Superintendent did not seem to agree, but when he received more assurances he asked the police constables to get back.

Soon after Mr. F. H. Puckle, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. G. A. Cocks, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and Raisahib Bhagwandas D. S. P. arrived on the spot. They noticed Sardar Jodhsingh H. A. M. L. C. and asked him if he could tell the Committee members that they were immediately required by the police as no officers were allowed to go up to Akal Takhat and arrest them. Sardar Jodhsingh asked them to remove the police force to a distance which was eventualy withdrawn from the temple and he was given a list of all the members of the committee and was asked to communicate to as many of them as were attending the meeting. He went up to Akal Takht and did his task though it took him about three hours. At about 5-15 p.m. the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Cocks left as they were given to understand that the members would not surrender themselves here, but at the Clock Tower. The officers as well as the police force came down to that side and a cordon of police had been formed in front of the Clock Tower. At Akal Takht the members delivered speeches expressing their delight at the arrest and asked the people to carry on the work of the S.G.P.C. Thence they proceeded to the main temple from where they were received by the officers and were taken in police custody and brought to kotwali.

Most of the prominent members of the committee have also been arrested including Sardar Amarsingh, Editor "Loyal Gazette" Lahore, Sardars Rajasingh, vakil, Peshawar, Narmalsingh, B.A., Hukemsingh, vakil, Montgomery, Jogendrasingh, vakil, Master Sujansingh and Sardar Antarsingh, Barrister, late General Secretary, Sikh League.

ARRESTS AT BHAI PHERU.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, January 7.

Latest information showed that the number of arrests made at Bhai Pheru up to the 5th January was eighty-two and not one hundred and fifty as previously stated.

BOMBAY COTTON OUTLOOK.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS AHEAD FOR LABOUR.

STRIKE IN MADHAVJI DHARAMSEY MILLS.

The Bombay industrial outlook as far as the mills are concerned seems to be far from satisfactory. The agents of Madhavji Dharamsi Mill situate at Foras Road gave notice to 157 operatives of the bleaching, folding and finishing departments on the 15th ultimo that their services would be dispensed with from the 31st of January 1924. The rest of the operatives were informed on Monday that their departments would henceforth work for four days in the week instead of five as there was no sufficient work for them. The men did not agree to this proposal and 350 of them went on strike on Tuesday.

The agents posted a notice on the gate intimating the strikers that those who were not willing to resume work would be paid of forthwith. This notice being torn off by the men, the agents posted another notice explaining the situation and asking the men to send a deputation from the strikers so that they might discuss the situation with them. They were also informed that if they did not resume work on Tuesday (yesterday) a lock-out would be declared.

The men demand that they should be paid fully for January whether the mill worked for four or five days a week. They say that they would work till the end of this month but would not work in any other departments if they are asked to do so. The police are keeping law and order.

REPRESSION IN SIND.

SEC. 108 AGAINST KHILAFAT WORKERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Jan. 8.

While the political situation continues to be dormant, repression has unexpectedly begun afresh in Sind and the Secretary and Joint Secretary of the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee, Sheikh Abdul Majid and Ghulam Nabi have been served with notices under section 108 C.P.C. and the cases are fixed for 15th and 16th instant respectively before the City Magistrate of Hyderabad. In Sukkur District, a Magistrate has been given powers to try cases under sections 108 I.P.C. and 124A I.P.C. There are rumours that other workers also are going to be sent up for trial. There is, however, no depression among the people on this score and they are once more preparing to face the situation.

NATIONAL PACT AND THE PUNJAB.

LALAJI CONVENES A CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, January 7.

Lala Lajpat Rai is convening a Conference on 3rd February of the Punjab Hindu leaders to consider the draft National Pact and has requested Hindu Sabha representatives and Hindu leaders to attend it. He has also requested the Khilafat Committee to call a meeting of the Punjab Mahomedan leaders for the same purpose.

FAIRPLAY FOR BORSAD.

PEOPLE REJOICE TO KNOW GOOD NEWS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BORSAD, January 8.

The Punitive Police tax imposed on Borsad Taluka and fourteen villages of Anand has been remitted by the Bombay Government. I learn from a reliable authority that the additional police is to be retained for one year and its expenditure to be paid from the general revenue. The Collector of Kaira, informed me that he has passed instructions to the village officers to restore to their owners the live stock obtained in attachments, and 'zabtis' will be discontinued. People rejoice to know this good news and are passing in numbers to show their gratitude and express thankfulness to Mr Vallabhbhai Patel and Durbar Gopaldas who are here.

The Governor of Behar has nominated eleven non-officials to the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. They include representatives of Aborigines, depressed classes, Labour, Indian Christians, Bengalee community, Anglo-Indian and industrial interests. Thirteen officials also have been nominated.—A.P.

The next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will probably take place on 28th January.

DR. VARADARAJULU NAIDU.

HOW HE IS TREATED IN JAIL.

MRS. NAIDU'S EXPOSURE.

Srimathi Rukmamammah (Mrs. P. Varadarajulu Naidu) writes:—

The Government of Madras should be congratulated for the swift and statesman-like manner in which they have averted the invasion of India by the Japanese this winter, by simply shutting up Dr. Naidu in jail. In answer to a question raised by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar in the Madras Legislative Council regarding the treatment accorded to my husband Mr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu in jail, the Law Member said that Dr. Naidu had invited the Japanese Government to invade India this winter. Such is the stupidity of this Government in whose hands the fate of millions of human lives rests. The deliberate false evidence adduced to secure his conviction and the barbarous and cruel treatment accorded to him in jail was a mystery not only to myself but to many of my countrymen. Now the mystery is exposed. I wish to say nothing about the trial held at Usilampatty. The Press, Indian and European, has unanimously condemned the whole thing as illegal. This has only added one more to the crimes committed by this bureaucracy under the guise of maintaining law and order in India. I wish to say a few words about the jail treatment before proceeding to meet the new charge of the Government.

It is a well-known fact that Dr. Naidu is a chronic asthmatic patient. Jail records of Madura and Trichinopoly, 1918, Salem and Coimbatore 1921. Trichy and Cuddalore 1922 clearly prove this, and he was found fit only for medium labour. He is now undergoing treatment for asthma in the Trichinopoly jail. In the first week of August this year, he was taken to the Madura District Jail. Dr. Varadarajulu was ill and the police informed this to Jailor for immediate medical aid. The Medical Officer did not see him for ten days. Dr. Naidu was given a black cap which he refused to wear. On the 9th August a task board marked "medium labour" was hung up in his cell and he was given fibre work. After a few days, the Medical Officer who did not visit the Jail for the last four months suddenly made his appearance within the jail compound and voluntarily examined Dr. Naidu and declared that he was not suffering from asthma and certified that he is fit for hard labour. He was asked to grind ragi and I am glad my husband refused to do it. There are things that would bring shame on the Government if stated. So I defer doing so at present. He refused to grind ragi and the nonplussed intriguers being afraid to punish him transferred him to Trichy Jail. Dr. Naidu expected this treatment from the Government with Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer as Law Member. This is proven and unworthy of the Government. Some members of the Swaraj Party attempted to secure Dr. Naidu's release before the last elections. In this connection, a distinguished gentleman on behalf of the Government of Madras offered to release him if I could promise to induce my husband to pay taxes to the Government. Of course I refused to do so. Now the spokesman of the Government says that he invited Japanese to this country. I challenge the Government to prove what it has publicly declared. No lover of this country would ever think of such a thing.

His views are clear as expressed by him in "Tamil Nadu" after the Gaya Congress. Like Mr. B. C. Pal he dreads yellow peril and is against the Japanese alliance. Even in his proposed visit to foreign countries he omits Japan. He proposes to visit America, England and France. Perhaps this may be a trick which the Government purpose to play to stop his foreign tour. It is sure that my husband is bent on breaking this Government and I feel with him in the matter. The present system of Government in this country is so wretched that it should be either mended or ended at the earliest opportunity. I think Lord Willingdon, who, I understand is a great constitutionalist and a free-born Englishman, will really appreciate it in his heart of hearts, though he cannot show it as his however noble his Lordship may be, as the Government over which he presides is to ignorable. India never expected better things from Ramswamy Iyer's Srinivasa Sastri's. But Englishmen are a nation of Sportsmen, I expect Lord Willingdon would explain the mysterious source whence he got this latest invention. I don't mind even if Dr. Naidu is kept in prison till the Government bends its head to the will of the people, but the Government should not court hatred and contempt by bringing such false charges against any patriot. Whatever my husband does is open and above board and he fears neither death nor prison. Will the Government bring to book that unscrupulous Police Officer who gave this false information to the Government? During the days of Mrs. Besant's Home Rule Agitation, Lord Pentland's Government suspected the present Law Member and Ex-Secretary of the National Congress, Mr. C. P. Ramasamy Iyer, and other Home Rulers of having received German money. No doubt it is false. Such is the morality of the Indian Police and they are masters of the Government. It is proverbial that the Indian Police and Magistracy and Office and title hunters stoop to such low falsehoods.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking. 13519

LATE MR. S. H. SWINNY

AN APPRECIATION.

The following article by Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe on the late Mr. S. H. Swinny is reprinted from the "Sociological Review."

Shapland Hugh Swinny: born Dublin, 1857: St. John's College, Cambridge foundation member of the Sociological Society; member of the Council, 1903-23: Chairman, 1907-9; died August 30th, 1923.

S. H. Swinny was chairman of the Council when, in 1909, I became Secretary of the Sociological Society. At the end of 1910, on the retirement of Professor Hobhouse, the editorship of the Review was combined with the honorary Secretaryship, and I found myself in consequence thrown into constant association with Swinny. There was no other member of the editorial committee who contributed so regularly or was so easily within call. In the literal sense of the word he was invaluable. His hand was in every number of the journal. He was a most admirable reviewer, making only one condition in respect of any book suggested to him—namely, that its subject should be within the range of his knowledge. He was equally ready with editorial notes, or with the offer to do a batch of continental reviews for the summary. One knew that every piece of work he undertook would be done with something like perfection. He never gave either editor or printer a moment's anxiety. His article would be beautifully finished, punctually delivered right in length, with every word legible and every fact and proper name checked. He was incapable of slovenly work in any kind.

At the time of his death I described him as the perfect committeeman; and it was perhaps in this capacity that he was best known to the many groups of people with whom he collaborated as student and reformer. I have never known his equal, whether as ordinary member or as chairman. Whenever he joined a Committee, it was for two reasons: that he thoroughly approved its purpose, and felt himself able to perform his share of the work His rule was to attend every meeting, and never to go unprepared. He would know, not only the business, but the constitutional basis and background. Procedure had no secrets from him. He could always tell what a Committee was and was not authorized to do. In the Sociological Society he was the acknowledged authority on rules and precedents. His memory for events and persons was no less exact than his knowledge of the documents; he had an astonishing acquaintance with the membership list, and we were frequently amused by his shrewd though always kindly recollection of tell tale personal facts in relation to men in public life or in the learned world. His temper was invincible. It was thoroughly characteristic of him, that, while giving time and labour to every Society he joined, he never assumed that on this account he was entitled to relief in the matter of money contribution. He paid his dues, annual or occasional, on the moment, and I do not doubt that in his final dispositions every obligation of this kind was meticulously provided for. Since he was perpetually engaged in voluntary public service, it was assumed by many people that he was in the enjoyment of a small but sufficient patrimony. I doubt, however, whether he possessed anything worth mentioning beyond the modest provision he had saved from the proceeds of his professional labour, first as private tutor and later as army coach.

I do not know how it was with those who were friends or associates of longer standing, but we who had to do with him in the old home of the Society in Buckingham Street looked upon him as a solitary. He went about alone. Even in the club he was rarely seen in anyone's company. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who knew Swinny chiefly as an Irishman devoted to the national cause, wrote in the course of an attractive sketch contributed to the "Daily Telegraph" (September 4): He stood out from his surroundings; and not merely by his faith—for an Irishman who is not a fervent Catholic or an orthodox Protestant is a very rare phenomenon, and he was as little the one as the other—but because of a certain air of quiet detachment and of enigmatic reticence..... His skin was rather white, his eyes of a light blue, and his demeanour was Quaker-like in its tranquility. The passionate rough faces of Irish working men all around him made him the more conspicuous in his inconspicuousness. Very genial, very simple, speaking but rarely and usually when called upon to move or second a resolution, he seemed to have strayed into his very different environment from some attic where learning eats its scanty bread and thinks its great thoughts. He was just the kind of figure one would expect the man to be, who, amid the wreck of the worlds and of disappointed hopes and of dead great chiefs, held on with sweet, unbroken serenity to a gospel which was to rescue the world, and which the world declined even to know.

Mr. Branford has called him a true Friar of Sociology. That seems to me the appropriate word.

On returning from India in 1906 I found him in his hermitage, a small apartment, furnished with the extreme of simplicity, in the Lambeth Road, where he lived until his removal a few years ago to equally modest quarters in Kennington Oval. His wants must have been extraordinarily small. He wore usually a suit of rough tweed, and one would have guessed that he may have spent, after the rise of prices, as much as ten pounds in the year on his clothes. Apart from reading and public discussion his recreation was travel, and I think he always journeyed alone. He went to Ireland every year, and mixed freely with his fellow countrymen of all classes. He knew Europe and the Near East well, Spain and Portugal exceedingly well. He was especially interested in the constitutional revolutions of Turkey and Portugal, and enjoyed calling attention to the fact that the best of the men in both had come under the influence of Positivism. He made one visit to America, and his tour in India, some twenty years ago, was a notable landmark in his experience. He was deeply impressed by what he saw and heard, and thereafter there was no department of public affairs that interested him more closely than the social and political condition of the Indian people. At the meetings of the Sociological Society he frequently intervened, invariably condensing his speech in the fewest sentences. His voice was of a resonance that contrasted at times quite startlingly with his frail physique.

Solitary though he was, Swinny did not leave an impression of loneliness; certainly one never thought of him as melancholy. I should have described him as a happy man, deeply at peace within. Habitually grave in manner, he lighted up at every human contact and became at once interested and responsive. I doubt whether at any social gathering, and Swinny attended and enjoyed many such, one could have found anybody more simply cordial, or readier to share naturally in the talk of whatever person he found himself alongside.

It was very soon after leaving Cambridge (I never, by the bye, heard him speak of his university) that Swinny fell under the master influence of his life. Being appointed tutor to the sons of Henry Crompton, of Liverpool, he came to know an especially characteristic group of English Positivists. Through them he entered wholly into the Comtist fellowship, and thence forward was firmly anchored as to the supreme matters of faith and conduct. In London, from 1884, he quickly attained an honoured place in the inner circles of the Positivst community, his mind being, I should judge, more closely in harmony with the thought and scholarsip of Beesly and Bridges than with the discursive intelligence of Frederic Harrison. He succeeded Harrison as president of the London Positivist Society in 1901, and Beesly not long afterwards in the editorship of the "Positivist Review" which he conducted down to the latest stage of his painful and exhausting illness. Swinny's leadership of the London Positivists was identified, not with Newton Hall in Fetter Lane, its home during Victorian times, but with Essex Hall, where year after year he presided over the Sunday evening meetings and at intervals arranged conferences on urgent public questions. In course of time, when the lingering adherents of the first English Comtist leader, Richard Congreve, had passed away, Swinny and his friends were able to bring about a reconciliation between the Essex Hall society and the little Church of Humanity in Bloomsbury.

The secret of Swinny's life and character lay, of course, in his profound acceptance of the faith and standards of Positivism. In the Religion of Humanity he found his rule of thought, his guide of conduct, the key which availed for him to unlock as much as might be unlocked of the universal mystery. It furnished him with the conception of an organic world order which made him at all times a lucid exponent of human history and social law. And, more than this, it gave him the inspiration of living. We who worked along with him, in one or more of the causes to which he was devoted, saw him to be in all the relations of the extraordinarily simple and sincere, purposeful and self-forgetting. A few only among us shared the particular faith which satisfied alike his intellect and heart. But all of us would say that we cannot point to any life in our experience which more shiningly exhibited the triumph of thought and conviction, or more completely fulfilled its ideal of the scholar-citizens.

S. K. RATCLIFFE.

When the idea of the Sociological Society was mooted in 1903, S. H. Swinny was one of the first to be consulted. He heartily endorsed the project. He became an original member of Council, and from the formal launching of the Society in 1904 onwards he gave without stint of his time, energy and knowledge, to its advancement. In 1907 he succeeded Sir Edward Brabrook as Chairman of Council, and for the next three years filled that office. From 1909 till his death he continued to serve on the Council, and with a regularity and a devotion, which, as all would agree, were no small factors in the maintenance and upbuilding of the Society. He was also a tower of strength at its meetings, often taking the chair, and always in a manner both critical and helpful. Of his own contributions to the Society's papers two samples may be cited as representative of the man and his work. One of them examined the causes that have retarded the growth of sociological science; and found the main obstacle to be a tendency on the part of recent and contemporary sociologists to think, investigate, write and teach without sufficient regard to the historic traditions which originated the science and shaped its early phase. The second paper sketched the two mainstreams of sociological development, and presented them as a unity of complementary parts. The title of this second paper predisely defines its scope. It was called 'The Sociological Schools of comte and Le Play.' These two papers will be found in the "Sociological Review", the one in Vol. XI., No. 1; and the other in Vol. XIII., No. 2 They might well be reprinted: and for a double purpose. They conspicuously exhibit their author's quality of mind and tone of character; they also illuminate an obscure issue vital to sociological advance, and presumably therefore important for social progress. From Swinny's rare combination of reserve and integrity sprang his fixed habit of not speaking or writing on any topic until its central facts were assembled in his mind, and oriented to certain principles of order and standards of value. It followed that whatever he had to say, no mater how complicated the issue, was said with clarity, directness, simplicity. These personal qualities, and his immense store of erudition, directed to the crucial question of what is wrong with current sociology, constituted those consecutive papers one of the few informed and illuminating contributions, as yet, made to its discussion.

VICTOR BRANFORD.

HORNIMAN DAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Let me renew a suggestion I made in your columns a few months ago. There have been motious made in the Bombay Municipal Corporation for closing Municipal schools on Tilak Anniversary day and Gandhi Birthday. Bombay owes a great debt in the shaping of its public life to Mr. B. G. Horniman. He has been away from us and will be finishing five years of his transportation in April next. What Sir George Lloyd could not do for Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson has been able to do. Similarly let us hope, the failure of the ex-Governor to do justice to Mr. Horniman will be amended by the present Governor and Mr. Horniman will be with us before he can finish five years of his exile. In case, however, that does not happen (and I may submit in any case), the Bombay Municipal Shools ought to be closed on 26th April 1924. Let us hope, the Nationalist Municipal Party gets it resolved by the Bombay Municipal Corporation that the Municipal Schools of Bombay shall remain closed on the Horniman Deportation Day. Mr. Baptista feels very keenly in this matter and may be requested to move.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

WHO IS THE CULPRIT?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the last occasion Mr. Das was here, asked as to whether he was a candidate for a seat in the Bengal Council from Midnapore he is reported to have said in simple, plain and unequivocal language that he himself did not know anything about his candidature. We awake one fine morning and find that Mr. Das is elected as a member from the Midnapore district. Certainly a huge fraud to joke has been practised upon the Deshabandhu. If it is allowable for a man to guess the motive of others, I may say that Mr. Das chose to remain outside the Council to show to the world that in favouring Councilentry he had no axe of his own to grind but he advocated it simply on principle and conviction. Now the persons who have signed the nomination paper on behalf of Mr. Das and sent it to the proper authority must have been guilty of committing a piece of monstrous injustice and Treachery on Mr. Das, who, we are quite sure, will leave no stone unturned to find out his unknown friends from whose hands he certainly would pray to be saved. As the entry of Mr. Das into the Council has got a very deep and wide political significance, the public may well ask the question "who is the culprit?" and feel curious to know the answer. As Mr. Das has every chance of coming to know the names of the culprits, we hope he will share his knowledge with the public.

Another interesting question arising in this connection is, "what will Mr. Das do under these circumstance? Will he reject the membership simply as a thing not wanted or will he accept" it as an indirect gift of Providence through the agency of unknown friends? We wait to know.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. GANGULI.

Parel, January 8.

FOR ENLIGHTENMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—For the enlightenment and education of intellectuals and politicians please republish the following three Associated Press messages in succession:—

(1) Midnapore January 2.

Mr. C. R. Das and Rai Bahadur P. K. Das Gupta retired Deputy Magistrate and formerly the Sub-Divisional Officer of Contai have been mominated as candidates in the byelection for the Bengal Legislative Council in the South Midnapore non-Mahomedan constituency caused by the resignation of Mr. B. N. Sasmal who has also been elected to the Council by the Diamond Harbour constituency. The nomination papers will be scrutinised on Friday. (A. P. I.)

(2) Bombay January 3.

On inquiry it appears that Mr. C. R. Das who is now here, does not know anything about his nomination as a candidate in a bye-election to the Bengal Legislative Council by the South Midnapore non-Mahomedan constituency. (A. P. I.)

(3) Midnapore January 5.

As a result of scrutiny held by Mr. Davies District Magistrate of Midnapore, the nomination paper of Rai P. K. Das Gupta was rejected on the ground that it had been incorrectly filled in. Mr. C. R. Das the only other candidate nominated was declared elected as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council for the Midnapore South Non-Mahomedan constituency in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr B. N. Sasmal. (A. P. I.)—Yours etc,

B. V. WARERKAR.

Gamdevi, January 8.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Allahabad University it was resolved to recommend to the Governor the separation of internal and external sides of the University with the result that there should be an unitary teaching and residential University at Allahabad and separate University at Agra.

The Council also allowed Dr. Shafuatahmad Khan, Professor of Modern Indian History, to be a member of the Legislative Council as a special case.—(A. P.)

The Allahabad Municipal Board has levied a passenger tax of six annas, three annas, one and a half anna and one anna respectively on four classes of passengers with effect from the 15th instant.—(A. P.)

The Indian Civil Service competitive examination commenced at Allahabad on Monday at the Senate House. There were about 108 candidates.—(A. P.)

PLIGHT OF JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We, the Arabs of Bahrein, present you our hearty manifold thanks firstly on our own behalf and secondly on behalf of the Arabic nation, for your perpetual regard towards the news relating to the Arab Peninsula, which regard and attention manifested themselves in your writing a leading article supplementing the article translated from an Egyptian newspaper concerning the unfortunate state of affairs at Bahrein. Yes, our learned sir, you are right in observing that "We cannot of course vouch in an article translated from the Arabic, for accuracy in the terms alleged to have been employed by British officials but we can vouch for the accuracy of the translation." So also we could not vouch for its accuracy were we not people of Bahrein, who have experienced the bitterness of what is happening there we should have hastened to deny it. For how could one imagine that a Consul of Britain living in the present century should apply himself to act a drama of wild medieval politics in Arabian countries between which and Great Britain relations of friendliness and confidence existed. What is mentioned in the said article is a little out of a great deal that has happened in Bahrein the unlucky. These are real facts to the truth of which the heaven and the earth bear witness and the latest indication of the spirit of the Consul's policy is the seizure of Shaikh Abdulwahhab Azzayyani and his compatriot Ahmad bin Lahej and their deportation without any known crime and without a trial. Possibly their signing a petition together with other representatives of the people may be a crime in the eye of the Consul and therefore he considered it necessary to fall upon the Shaikh, who was ill at the time alone of the representatives, and part him from his family and his children, and ruin his business. On account of such indecent diplomacy Bahrein has become like a boiling pot and had we not had confidence in Great Britain and her justice we could not have kept patience over such a state of things, which is unparalleled on all the earth. We cannot believe that Great Britain would endorse this present sort of policy at Bahrein. Between ourselves and Great Britain there exists a treaty like those between her and other Arab states. That treaty speaks clearly of our independence. Will the honour of Great Britain approve of its being trodden under foot and disregarded. Alas, hopes are shattered; expectations are annihilated! We had hoped that with the honest help of Britain modern civilization and organization would spread in many Arabic regions without their liberty being taken away; but Major Daly by his strange encroachments striking horror in the hearts of the nobles proves to them and the consequences of friendliness to Great Britain is the loss of rights and gift of disgrace and tyranny instead. What has happened? Certainly, we do not think the Government of India is ignorant of what happened in Oman Najd and Koweit because of what has happened in Bahrein The Consuls on the Persian Gulf refer their affairs to the Government of India and therefore should there be any thing mentioned in their reports which contradicts what has been published by the people's representatives, then let the Government of India kindly depute an impartial commission of inquiry. To-day we are in difficulty and trouble and our hopes in all that we expected from Great Britain have failed. To-day we entreat her to leave us our national honour in our own native land. If not, then emigration is our resolve, for honour is worth more than wealth and property. Let our homes be looted, our possessions confiscated. Allah is for us. Lo, the Ad-Dawasi tribe is the largest tribes among us in Bahrein. Their property today is being confiscated, their houses, cattle, date-trees, yet they did no crime except that they declined to bear humiliation and disgrace. So they forsook their homes. "And think not Allah is unaware of what the tyrants do. He only puts them off until a day when eyes will be fixed wide open (in terror).

In conclusion, we pray: Long live the Indian Nation of the ancient and real civilization, and long live the Khilafat Committee, and long live Jamiat-ul-Ulema, the defenders of the Arab nation.

Signatories:—

(1) RASHID BIN AHMED MANSOOR,
(2) MOHAMED ALI BIN EBRAHIM,
(3) SAAD BIN ABDALLA SHAMLAN,
(4) ABDULLA ALI ZAID,
(5) KHALIFA BIN ABDULLA,
(6) SALEH BIN RASHID,
(7) YUSUF MOHAMED HIJJI,
(8) KHAMIS BIN MOHAMED.

on their behalf and on behalf of the people of Bahrein.

IMPERIAL BANK FRAUD CASE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, January 7.

The case in which Ahmed Batcha and six others stand charged with the falsification of accounts, misappropriation and cheating the Madras branch of the Imperial Bank of India was taken up for hearing to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Vakil for the first accused moved for a short adjournment on the ground that the first accused was ill bed seriously ill and he was not able to get any instructions from him. He said the presence of Ahmed Batcha was very essential in this case, he being the only man who knew about the case. Prosecution did not oppose the motion and the case was adjourned till the 16th instant.

MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE TO BE REDUCED.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, January 8.

It is understood there is a proposal to reduce the strength of special police force stationed at Walluvanad (in Malabar District) as a result of retrenchment.

The Hon. Mr. A. R. Knapp was on a visit to these talukas recently.

MADRAS AGENCY TROUBLES.

SPECIAL POLICE FROM ASSAM.

(Asscciated Press.)

MADRAS, January 7.

As Srirama Raju, Leader of the Agency Fituri is still at large with a few followers it is understood the Government are arranging to secure the services of a special police force from Assam accustomed to working in jungle and hill areas to carry on operations until Raju and his remaining followers are captured.—A. P.

SWARAJISTS IN PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, January 7.

The Swarajist members of the Punjab Council did not issue their statement to-day with a view to obtain more correct information passed by the General Council of the Swaraj Party and in view of a telegram received from Pandit Motilal Nehru, saying that the Executive Committee of Swaraj Party will reconsider the Madras and the Punjab position.

U. P. COUNCIL SWARAJISTS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 8.

At a private meeting of the Swarajist members of the U. P. Council it was resolved that in conformity with the principles formulated by the General Council of the Swaraji Party, the members of the Party should not take part in the nomination or election of standing committees or of the Deputy President.

YOUNGEST MINISTER IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 8.

It is understood that Rai Rejeswar Bali B.A., Taluqdar of Dariabad has been appointed a minister to the U. P. Government to succeed the late Raja Parmanand. Rai Rejeswar Bali is junior to Nawab Chattan by a year and as such he will be the youngest minister in India. His appointment will necessitate a redistribution of portfolios

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Jutes market opened at the closing prices of the previous day for Howrah and Clive and after some inter-bazar transactions prices gave way to some extent. The higher denominations were quoted easier in the absence of much business.

Cottons—Dunbar and Kesoram showed a further falling off in values.

Coals—Enquiry has been fairly well maintained on a small scale and some stocks are not easily obtainable at current quotations.

Government securities—3½ per cent Government paper 63 14 S L. 5 per cent bonds 1933 96/6 per cent. 1926 bonds 100/6 S L. 5 per cent bonds 1927 100/6 S L 5 per cent bonds 1930 102 S L.

Banks Allahabad Bank pref 88.

Railways Futwa Islampur Railway 60, Sara Serajgunge Railway 76.

Cottons—Agra United 2/13, Dunbar 182, Kesoram 5/6.

Jutes.—Barnagore 126, Birla 7/4, Caledonian 465 S L.; Cheviot 239; Clive 29; Fort Gloster 710; Howrah 37/8; Hooghly pref 13/8; Hukumchand 4/4 7/5; Orient 170; Presidency Mills 5/12 Reliance 46/4; Soorah 201.

Coals.—Bengal 140; Burrakur 36 S L; Equitable 26; Ghusick and Muslia 20/4 S L; Gopalichuck 14/8; Jainty Central 9/2; Neetooria 1/2; Nodiha 8; Raneegunge 52 O L; South Karanpura 10/12; Standard 61.

Miscellaneous.—Eastern Paint in liq. 2/2, Indian Iron and Steel 37/8, British India Corporation ord 4/14, Burma Corporation 6, Burma Finance 2/5; Indo Burma Tin 7/11; Madan Theatres 2/14; Tittaghur paper 3/10; Calcutta Steam Navigation 88; Carew 69; New Savan Sugar 8/4.

Tea Companies—Bhatkawa 56 xd 8 1; Bishnauth 27; Hasimara 60/8; Jutlibari 14/12; North Western Cachar 422/8; Rutema 12/12 xd; Sarugaon 13/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling five and three-sixteenth pence and demand one shilling five and seven thirtysecond pence.

(Continued from column 6.)

Nariman would have moved a vote of censure on him. Mr. Nariman's speech about threatening the dear old lady was all "bosh" or rather derogatory. The lady was properly represented by architects; and if they had thought that the price was not proper they would have gone to the Chief Judge to get his award; but that was not done.

The amendment of Mr. Nariman was adopted by the Corporation 18 voting for and 14 against it.

FEES TO MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved that the fees paid to the members of the Standing Committee be abolished. He said it was alright to pay the fees when the Town Committees of former days were consulting financial experts who were to be paid for. But that could not be said of the present members of the Committee, as they were not financial experts, although his statement might be disputed by the members themselves. If the members of one committee were going to be paid a fee, he did not know why the members of several other committees should not also be paid. By paying them public service was degraded.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi seconded.

Mr. Pherozo C Sethna opposed the proposition and said the payment was made to ensure attendance of members.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta opposed the proposition. It was undemocratic and put a premium on riches, as it did not allow poor men like him to work.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said he had found the Standing Committee most business-like and getting through business without much waste of time. That was not the case with other committees. People had to support themselves, however, although he would welcome the abolition of fees by them in future.

LAND ACQUISITION AT DADAR

OBJECTION TO PRICE PAID.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held last night, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

The Corporation considered the report of the Roads Committee regarding the acquisition of certain property at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar. The report stated: "In his letter, dated the 26th October 1922, Mr. Shanghani states that the Municipal Commissioner wanted about 1,452 square yards of land from the property of his client, bearing new Survey No. 1472, Portuguese Church Road, for road improvement purposes and that instead of acquiring the land under Section 299 of the Municipal Act he informed him that if his client was not disposed to part with the set-back land at the rate of Rs. 6 per square yard, he would consider whether the whole of his client's land could not be taken and that subsequently he obtained sanction to an application being made to Government to acquire the whole of the land and that Government made their declaration for the acquisition of the whole of the land when only 1,452 square yards of land were required; that the Executive Engineer armed with this declaration intimidated his client that if she did not agree to accept a rate of Rs. 6 per square yard for the set-back land, the declared acquisition of the whole land would be enforced but that on his client's accepting the same, the price was reduced to Rs. 4 per square yard and that ultimately his client had to accept Rs. 5,738 for 1,452 square yards worth over Rs. 30,000 in orderr to save her remaining 4,353 square yards of land worth over Rs. 90,000. He therefore submits that "it is a clear case of extortion of immovable property for a nominal value under a threat of acquisition by the lawless putting of the Land Acquisition Act into force" and requests that the Commissioner may be ordered to grant his client the market value of the land "and other proper compensation." The further letter, dated the 21st November, 1923, from Mr. Shanghani is also to the same effect."

On this letter the Committee came to the opinion that there was no reason to interfere in the matter as they were satisfied that the settlement was fair and an open one.

Dr. Javle moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said he wanted to make a long explanatory speech in regard to the whole affair. But he wanted to refer to the remarks made by the Commissioner on the last occasion, as they were most scandalous. When he had made a remark that the Commissioner had misleading the members the President had taken objection to same, and was stopped by him, although it was a justifiable one. But when the Commissioner had said that the speaker's speech was in absolute disregard of truth the President had not interfered in the matter.

The President said he had himself seen the remark in one of the newspapers, but he was told by the Commissioner that he had made no such remark.

Mr. Nariman said when he read the remark in the paper he thought the Commissioner would make no such statement and that it was a mistake. The matter was now one between him and the newspaper. Mr. Nariman then gave a history of the whole transaction regarding the purchase of the land from one Mrs. Bhimabai, and stated that the lady had been threatened by the Commissioner and had compelled her to reduce the price of her land. The architects had accordingly used strong language in regard to the action of the execution and they had described the Commissioner as a "free booter."

The President asked Mr. Nariman not to make any reference to letters in which such remarks were made against either the Commissioner or members. He was surprised that such letters should have appeared on the record, and he was making enquiries of the Secretary.

Mr. Nariman said the Committee had shirked its responsibility in the matter and had merely quoted verbatim the letter of the Commissioner without taking any evidence. That was not a proper procedure. The Committee had done nothing in the matter. If the allegations were true then the officers should be properly dealt with, otherwise steps should be taken against the writers of the letters. He moved an amendment that the whole question be referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. C. W. Arbuthnot, Byramji Jijibhoy V. J. Patel, B. N. Gamadia and Sir D. M. Petit for them to investigate and report.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded. He said grave injustice had been done to the woman and if it were not redressed the result would be bad.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said the report was signed by some members who were not present at the meeting. He thought those who were not present should be given an opportunity of going into the whole matter and if the allegations were not justified then steps should be taken against the writers.

The Commissioner said he had been misreported by one of the papers, although he was very careful in using Parliamentary language. He had not used the words. The Commissioner then gave the facts from his standpoint and said it was quite proper for them to acquire the property at a fair market price and not pay the higher price that was asked for it. If he had paid a single rupee more than the market price then Mr.

(Continued in column 5.)

EAST AND WEST.

GOVERNMENT BY JAIL

EXAMPLE OF IRELAND.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

"The Chronicle" has recently been saying, with very great truth, that Indians should not and must not act as if the imprisonment of their great leader meant the loss of the only asset of the national cause. It is right and proper to tell the people that the highest of all assets, and the only really essential factor, is the will of the nation. If that lives and wakes, the movement cannot die.

An illustration comes from Ireland. The Republican leader or as Republicans prefer to call him the "President of the Irish Republic", is immured in a deathlike seclusion from the outer world. Despite premises, or hints, of a release of political prisoners before Christmas, the Republican organ "Eire" asks "Did W. Cosgrave mean by death or madness?" It will be remembered that Mr. Blyth delicately announced the "Free" State Government's policy, before the election of letting the Republicans rot in jail. This Cabinet Minister was audacious enough to say that the infamous measures of the Government were made necessary by De Valera! The man who opposed and denounced the rule by gunner, and came to a peace with them which they have deliberately broken, is labelled as responsible for turmoil and terror. Even the abominable Whipping Act is stated by Blyth to be rendered necessary by De Valera!

AN IMPERIAL ASSET.

Numbers of Irishmen and women are coming to agree with Lord Birkenhead (see the Imperialist "Morning Post", of Dec. 1) who made it clear that the Treaty, has been a victory for Empire. His conclusions were that the Treaty had entrenched Ulster as an outpost of Empire, set Irishmen at each other's throats to the ultimate benefit of Empire, and destroyed Irish political influence in England.

Not only is India endowed with a form of Government which (unless rendered unworkable) must have similarly unsatisfactory results, but the alleged freedom granted to Egypt appears to resemble that of the "Free" State. The Egyptian nationalist organ "Lewa" was suppressed, by the Imperial authorities, for publishing an article criticising the Imperial controlled authorities for prohibiting a public funeral for Prince Abd-ul Kadr.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Yet Egypt is "entitled to membership of the League of Nations"! Of Nations, mark. India is "member" thereof,—and we know how much India is a free nation. Admirers of the Irish Free State profess that its admission to the League is proof that it has become sovereign nation.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (and presumably the entire Official Labour Party) supports the League of Nations. At the same time it is announced that Spain and Italy, and a number of the South American Republics, are about to withdraw from the League. It is understood that the reason is that they desire to form an organisation free from the influence of England, which is held to amount virtually to a domination of the League. The projected organisation, it is declared, will be confined to the Latin nations. It is only "diplomatic" to say that this report is given "with all reserve."

THE AGA KHAN'S LETTER.

The Aga Khan writes a letter to "The (London) Times" denying certain (alleged) imputations of British instigation and intrigue in connection with his letter (jointly signed by Mr. Ameer Ali) to Ismet Pasha. He denies that he either approves or assists any anti-Republican movement or aspirations. He declares himself non-political and purely pro-Islamic in his action. Mr. Ameer Ali writes at the same time with reference to the appearance of the letter in the Constantinople press. It will be remembered that the Angora Government resented the publication of the letter before it had reached the Ministry. Mr. Ameer Ali explains that the registered letter to Ismet Pasha was despatched "nearly a week before copies were sent to the Constantinople Press". He says that no objection was raised to that course on a previous occasion. One might hazard the opinion that no previous letter had such an importance as this, nor professed to voice authoritatively the Muslim opinion on such a cardinal issue. The difficulties of communication with Angora are not covered by the difference of a few days. Probably a few days difference in posting will only permit the first letter to reach Angora on the day the second is delivered in Constantinople.

A BRITISH MUSLIM SPEAKS.

And what after all have the Turkish Government done, and how have they or their defenders acted "impudently"? Mr. A. P. Tully, A.I.A., who is not only a vice-president of the Anglo-Ottoman Society but London correspondent of the great Constantinople daily the "Vatan", writes to "The Times" (London) both as a journalist and as a Muslim. He justifies the Turkish Government for being on the watch against foreign machinations. He says: "The Sultanate—even the present dynasty—has acquired a Sinister reputation in this respect, and the treachery of the late deposed Sultan ..... was the culminating point. Angora resolved that never more should the old *regime* revive. The Sublime Porte, with its intrigues and inefficiencies, and the Palace (its counterpart), were to be eliminated. That is why the present Caliph has no other title and that is why even now Angora views with anxious eyes his every move. And, to come to the most important point, that is why any movement—no matter by whom sponsored—to increase the Caliph's prestige or authority at this juncture becomes suspect."

Mr. Tully then pays merited tribute to the services and sincerity of Mr. Ameer Ali.

I think Mr. Tully has done a useful work in sending this letter. Personally, I regret if any effort of my own, to secure a recognition of the necessary (as distinct from the unessential though long-enjoyed) prerogatives of a Caliph, is going to become "suspect." I have faith in the essential nobility of the Turks; and I am of the opinion that they will think less of a man who keeps silence in face of a danger than of one who expresses what he conceives to be the the truth. In that sense, I sympathise to some extent with the writers of the Letter to the Turkish Government, however much I may differ from their attitude. Recognising that the Government has a right, and indeed a duty, to defend the Republic and the sovereignty of the Assembly we all hope, it will at the earliest moment concern itself with the question of the Caliph's prerogatives. Independently of external advice or suggestion, the definition of his status and the increase of his Islamic prestige are essential, as much to Turkey as to the rest of Islamiyeh.

KHILAFAT AND TURKEY.

The alteration of the title of the Anglo-Ottoman Society to Anglo-Turkish, proposed at a meeting in September, will in all probability be shelved for a time. Although it remains indisputable that the political connotations of 'Ottoman" (Ottoman Empire, Imperial Ottoman Government etc.) are now only a matter of past history, attention has been drawn to the danger of appearing to desert the cause of the Ottoman Khilafat. At the moment when a sort of crisis in Turkish politics has come to centre around the Khilafat question, no desertion of the Khilafat is intended. Any appearance of desertion will be avoided. A letter has appeared, called "An Open Letter", upon the subject of Turkey and the Khilafat, in which the Secretary declares that the Society stands as for the past eleven years for the defence of the Othman Khilafat. At the same time he asserts that the Republic, while entirely unable to share the Government of the State with any hereditary ruler, has not invaded any spiritual and essential prerogative of the Khalifa. Although this "open letter" was indited on Jazirat-ul-Arab Day (Novr 16), the more recent events have not altered the situation.

The letter signed by the Aga Khan and Mr. Amir Ali is stated by some non-Muslim Journals to reflect the views of "Muslim India." It is absolutely certain that on such a question there is not one unanimous opinion of Muslim India, but one hundred. The opinion and policy of the A. O. S. is declared to be (1) Sincere non-interference in the internal politics of Turkey To ensure and demonstrate this, the Society will accept and respect the *de facto* Government of the Turkish State—at present, the Turkish Republic (2) The advocacy of the freedom and independence of the Khalifa, with the securing of adequate material resources to assure that independence and to exercise the functions of the office. (3) The real independence from non-Muslim influenie, or control, of all the Islamic Holy Lands; and the recognition of the Khalifa's control of all the Holy Places.

FRIENDS OF TURKEY.

The work of the Anglo Ottoman Society is not ended by the peace of Lausanne. The development of good relations between the Republic and England, the opening up of honest and non-political trade and commerce, the spreading of respect and influence for the Khalifa and the satisfaction of Indian opinion,—these offer sufficient work for the future.

For all this the resources of the Society are quite inadequate. Indians are universally withdrawing any help for English societies; the Turks have no means to assist any propaganda, and indeed it would be most unwise for any English society to trust to extraneous assistance. Most of the old "pro-Turk" element have relaxed their efforts since the Lausanne Treaty of Peace. The Society is therefore making an earnest appeal for funds.

THE BATTERSEA ELECTION.

Mr. Saklatvala the Labour candidate for Battersea and previously its Member of Parliament, made a magnificent fight, and lost the seat by only 186 votes in a constituency of 40,000 This remarkable Indian has aroused a great enthusiasm in the borough, and even those whose moderate opinions caused them to mildly criticise the Labour candidate did splendidly by him in the course of the contest. The Labour Party has paid no heed to the few and inevitable allusions to "colour" and "non-English", unless it be to double their efforts to secure his return. The result was of such a close character that it assures Mr. Saklatvala's selection as candidate at the next contest, and also his return.

It is necessary, however, to comment on one aspect of this contest. And that is as regards Indian Labour, and Indian politicians. No man has done more to defend the cause of the Indian workers or to champion the cause of the Orient against the world-dominion of Western capitalism and imperialism. Yet the silence of Indians during the election contest could not have been more absolute. Making every allowance for the dictum about "Prophets having no honour in their own country", the desertion of Saklatvala by his compatriots is still rather of a mystery.

The newspaper onslaught on this man was not chiefly about his "communist principles" and "revolutionary ideals." The journals had got seven other communist candidates to beepatter, and a dozen Scottish revolutionaries who are hardly to be distinguished from the "Red Revs." The clear cause of the bitterness and venom directed against this man was his views and remarks on India. He was the only Indian who dared to speak in clear and unmistakable terms, from platforms both official and unofficial, about the claim of Britain to dominate India. It is true he may have offended many Indians by associating with the general condemnation of British domination the undefined "Swaraj" and the Dominion Home Rule proposals. One effect of an uncompromising attitude was the tightening of the Labour Party attitude on India.

A Labour Party that had no Saklatvala in Parliament had worried very little about cheap Indian labour, producing high dividends for Members and their relations and friends. After his advent to the House he began to produce an effect which augured well for the time when he should have "dug himself in" in Parliamentary Labour circles. Hence newspaper artillery of the heaviest type was brought to bear that has ever been brought into play against a Member who had no official position in his party.

The silence of Indian politicians and Labourites in this period of strenuous electoral struggle has yet to be explained. I attribute it in part to the unfortunate success of the British imperialists and their Indian friends and loyal helpers, in separating Indian from Indian, and reducing the national cause to a condition of comparative inefficiency and inaction.

COMMANDER KENWORTHY, M.P.

Against the note of regret for Saklatvala's defeat, stands the note of triumph at the splendid success of Lt. Comm. the Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, R.N., the champion of Turkey, of India, and one might almost say of all the "peoples struggling, and rightly struggling, to be free." What was with Gladstone a phrase is the life principle of this most remarkable Liberal. His success, due in great measure to Mrs. Kenworthy's fine work in the election is the more gratifying since fears were entertained owing to his recent severe illness and the possible effect on his campaign. But the electors proved both chivalrous and grateful. Added to the fact of his success came the equally good news of his return to health and activity.

EFFECT OF SOCIALIST TEACHING.

Lady Londonderry, in opening a Church Bazaar, where only words of truth and charity are spoken, referred to what she called the Communistic teaching in Socialist Sunday Schools (These scholos are, as regards the very great majority, not Communistic but anti-Communistic), Her ladyship declared that the revolutionary teaching in these schools was causing the rising generation, in some cases girls, to indulge in violent and rowdy behaviour at election meetings. The youthful hooligans of to-day are she says, the natural product of the teaching in the Socialist Sunday schools of yesterday. Now, to my own knowledge, the election rowdyism was a pure election fake a framed-up political fable. It follows, therefore, that I regard her ladyship's conclusions as the natural product of malice, hatred and uncharitableness.

THE RESOURCES OF CIVILISATION.

I have often pointed out how the advocates of constitutional Parliamentarism, and enemies of class war and proletarian dictature, throw over constitutionalism directly their class supremacy seems in danger, or directly imperial or military interests call for "direct action." They applaud Mussolinism, they suspend Septennial Act or Habeas Corpus, re-cast the constituencies, and so on. Since the alarming growth of the Labour vote they are proposing to adopt Proportional Representation, though this, I think, will be an unprofitable course for them to take. The latest appears in a letter to "The Times" from the Rev. Pollard of Rochester. "I would suggest", he writes, "that no Bill should become law unless it has been passed by a two-thirds majority." Why not as in old Poland, a three-thirds? Then nothing would be passed at all. The resources of constitutionalism are not yet exhausted.

OUR IMPECCABLE POST.

Immediately after a denunciation of the Turkish Post Office, which broadly hints at the abstraction of a remittance from a British letter to a banker in Turkey, a letter appears from a London medical man, Dr. M. Ernest, criticising the "Cabinet Noir" of the English Post Office. At a recent trial of a Japanese for trafficking in dangerous drugs, counsel for the prosecution described the Post Office method of intercepting, opening, photographing, reclosing and finally despatching or delivering communications to and from a foreign country.

THE ASSEMBLY.

SIR P. THAKURDAS' QUESTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LOCAL, Jan. 8.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, M.L.A., has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the Delhi session of the Legislatve Assembly:—

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a Committee consisting of representatives of the Indian and European commercial communities, and an Officer representing the Commerce Department of the Government of India, be appointed forthwith to examine the evidence and other proofs before the Magistrate in the Church Prosecution, and to report to this Assembly at the Simla session as to the steps that are necessary to be taken to prevent any further loss to the tax-payer, owing to the unwarranted rates for coal contracted for by the Government of India on the recommendations of the late R. W. Church, whose recommendations were not actuated by honest motives.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas has also sent the following questions:—

I. C. S.

1. Will Government be pleased to put on the table a statement showing the following:—

(a) The date on which the Indian Civil Service was instituted with the number of posts then created and filled and the pay, promotions, and all allowances including leave allowances and pensions of the various posts then.

(b) Similar figures for every twenty years since then till 1915-16.

(c) Similar figures for 1918-19 and 1923.

(d) A statement showing the cost of living in each of the years referred to in (a), (b) and (c) above.

(e) A statement showing increase in the pay, allowances of all sorts and pensions to the English Civil Service in the years covered by the period referred to in (a), (b) and (c) above.

(f) A statement showing the cost of living in Great Britain in the years referred to in (e) above.

MILITARY DAIRY FARMS.

Question. 2(a) with reference to the Inchape Report Part 1, Military Services, Para 41, will Government be pleased to state if any Military Dairy Farms have been transferred from the Military to the Civil Authorities as recommended by the Inchape Committee?

(b) If the reply to the above in the affirmative will Government be pleased to state how many Military Dairy Farms have been so transferred?

(c) Will Government be pleased to put on the table a statement showing the results of the Dairy Farms when under the control of the Military authorities and when under the control of the Civil Authorities?

LATE R. W. CHURCH & GOVT.

Question 3 (a) Will the Government be pleased to (1) State the date on which the late R. W. Church, Mining Engineer of the Government of India fixed up the existing contract rates for Government purchases of coal, (2) Put on the table a copy of the letter from the said R. W. Church to the Government of India recommending acceptance of the current rates, (3) State the period for which these rates hold good stating the total quantity of coal purchased by Government every year during the last three years for the following purposes—(a) railways including Company Managed Railways, (b) Other Government Departments, (c) Quantity purchased by semi-public departments like Port Trusts, Municipalities, Improvement Trusts and Development Departments?

Question 4. (a) With reference to the prosecution of R. W. Church in connection with coal purchases by the Government of India will Government be pleased to state what steps they propose to take now in connection with many of the revelations made at the said prosecution? (b) Will Government be further pleased to state if they are prepared to make available to the Members of the Assembly a complete report of the evidence both written and oral, and other proofs, produced at the time of Church's prosecution at Calcutta?

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPT.

Question 5 (a) With reference to the recommendatims of the Inchcape Committee under the heading Indo-European Telegaph Department, will Government be pleased to state if they propose to take any action in connection with Conclusion 4 of the said Committee's Report, and if so whether they are negotiating for the disposal of the Government lines to a commercial concern as recommended by that Committee with the exception of Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas? (b) Has the attention of Government been drawn to para 7 of Sir Purushotamdas's Note of Dissent in the Inchcape Committee Report regarding the Indo-European Telegraph Department? (c) If the reply to (a) above be in the affirmative will Government be pleased to state if they are prepared to appoint a Committee of the Legislature in India to enquire and report to the Legislature the necessity and desirability of selling or leasing the Government lines of the Indo-European Telegraph Depart to a Private Company? (d) Has the attention of Government been drawn to para 5 of the Note of Dissent by Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas in the Report of the Inchcape Committee on the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and will Government be pleased to state if they are prepared to have an enquiry made into the question of liabilities incurred by the Government of India in connection with the Meshed-Seistan Line and the Wireless Stations in Persia?

ECCLESIASTICAL EXPENDITURE.

Question 6. (a) With reference to the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee under the heading Ecclesiastical Expenditure and the Suplementary Note by Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, will Government be pleased to state what reductions in establishment they have been able to effect in this Department since 1st April 1923? (b) Will Government also be pleased to state what action they have taken towards reducing substantially the present strength of the Ecclesiastical Department on the lines suggested by Sir Purushotamdas in his supplementary Note in connection with this Department?

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will the president of the Servants of India Society please say.—

1. Whether he, as the president of the Society, has a controlling influence over the *public* activities of the members thereof?

If he has will he please say.—

2. Whether he approved of the action of one of the members of the society who sat in the last Legislative Assembly as a nominated member in voting with the Government against the release of Mahatmaji?

3. Whether he approved of the practical conversion of the local brandch of the society into a moderates' election office?

4. Whether he approved of the way in which another member of the society sought to make out that the social conference (any number of these conference are welcome) held the other day at Poona was the 35th. session of the Indian National Conferenre.

Mr. Sastri would be serving the best interests of the Society if he would please answer this question and by so doing clear the air.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. N.

(Continued from column 6.)

maintaining the relegious and moral solidarity of Islam by placing the Caliph-Imamate on a basis which would command the confidence and esteem of the Muslim nations, and thus impart to the Turkish State unique strength and dignity.

We are, your Excellency, your obedient servants.

AGA KHAN,
AMEER ALI.

NEW TURKEY AND THE KHALIFA.

THE AGA KHAN ON HIS POSITION.

MOTIVES OF THE JOINT LETTER.

The following letter appeared in the "Times" in Mail week:—

Sir,—You published on Friday the joint letter of Mr. Ameer Ali and myself to General Ismet Pasha on the status of the Caliph-Imam, with a covering communication from Mr. Ameer Ali repudiating for us both the least desire to interfere in the politics of Turkey. I feel it my duty, however, to explain more fully my personal position, in view of certain allegations and insinuations made by defenders of the action of the Angora authorities in arresting for treason the editors of three Constantinople newspapers which published our letter.

The first of the two allegations with which I wish to deal is that I wrote to the Prime Minister of Turkey at British instigation and with the object of forwarding British intrigues in that country. So far from my action being suggested by any British authority, I can state that I did not discuss the question directly or indirectly with any Englishman, official or non-official. The only person with whom I had any consultation on the subject was my old friend Mr. Ameer Ali, the veteran champion of the cause of Islam.

My activities in respect to post-war Anglo-Turkish relations are on record to a large extent. Whether public or private, they have had but one motive, viz., the development and maintenance of friendly relations, on terms of equality of sovereignty, between Great Britain and the most prominent of Moslem nations. In season and out of season I have urged on such Englishmen as cared to listen to me the importance of sincere friendship with Turkey, and thus with the Islamic world, and the need to renounce once for all any idea of intervention or interference in the development of the sovereignty and independence of Moslem nations, including not only Turkey, but Persia and Afghanistan. These views have been attacked with asperity from some British sources; but I am happy to know that a great, and steadily increasing, number of Englishmen have come to see that, not in attempts to uphold what are known as "prestige politics," but along the lines of cordial relations in spirit and in letter, as established by international law and usage, the true interests of Britain will best be conserved.

The second allegation against me, no less amazing and absurd than the first, it that I signed the joint letter in order to help certain reactionary and Monarchist intrigues of Turkish parties ill-disposed towards the newly established Republic. My answer is that since the Armistice I have had no relation of any sort or kind with any Turkish party or individual that has been in opposition to the Angora Government. Since the establishment of the National Assembly I have made it a strict rule to meet only such Turks as I believed to have the confidence of the Angora authorities, for I recognized that they alone represented the views of the majority of the Turkish people.

Nothing could be further from the fact than the suggestion that I desire a return to the monarchial form of Government or the re-establishment of the political Sultan-Caliphate. On the contrary, I have always held that Republican institutions are particularly well suited to purely Islamic societies. The democratic brotherhood of the first century of Islam has always been cherished by pious Moslems as an ideal towards which their efforts for social and political reconstruction in their own lands should turn. With these ideals I have sympathized from early youth. So far from wishing ill to the newly established Republic, I yield to none in the desire to see it consolidated so as to be beyond menace from any quarter, internal or external.

This desire is in no sense inconsistent with another lifelong belief as one who while belonging to the Ismailiah school of Islam, yet follows the tradition of Ali and Hassan, his eldest son—viz., that the essential unity of Islam is of far greater importance than any sectarian differences. For this reason I have advocated the establishment of a strong Caliphate above parties and policies. Like the overwhelming majority of the Moslems of the world, I hold that the honour of providing the occupant of the throne of the Caliph should, in Islamic interests generally, be a privilege of the Turkish nation; and, further, that it should be retained in the family which has held it for so many centuries, thus avoiding the raising of issues which would lead to eager aspirations and jealousies in ambitious quarters.

Given this admission, it is clearly essential in the interests of the Turkish Republic itself, and of securing the real moral contentment which Islam, like the rest of the world, so greatly needs to-day, that the Caliph should enjoy in Turkey, and should receive from all Moslem States headed by that nation, at least general homage and veneration equal to that which Catholic States voluntarily offer to the Pope. So far from this solution being in any sense revolutionary, it is no more than a reversion to the traditions prevailing in Baghdad during the later Abbassaid period. A similar custom prevailed when the Egyptain Abbassaid Caliphs resided in great honour as leaders of Islam at Cairo, without interfering in any way with the political destinies of Egypt.

My object, Sir, in collaborating with Mr. Ameer Ali in the appeal to General Ismet Pasha bears no relation to the motives so falsely attributed to me. It was none other than to prevent any decay of the immense respect which Islam generally (and no one more than myself) has for the Ghazi and his fellow soldier-statesmen who successfully delivered Turkey from the shame of the servitude that was prepared for her at Sevres. Such decay is inevitable as the result of the natural resentment the great body of Moslems will feel if the Caliph is permanently reduced to a position out of harmony with his unique dignity and spiritual office.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

AGA KHAN.

THE LETTER TO ISMET PASHA.

The letter referred to in the above reads thus:—

Sir,—I have now received the Aga Khan's authorization to send you a copy of our letter to Ismet Pasha. As he is leaving immediately for India, he also desires that it should be accompanied with a 'communique' denying emphatically and indignantly any wish on our part to interfere in the politics of Turkey, or to have any association with any of her parties or factions.

We recognize the signal services Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha has rendered to his country. But the uncertainty which surrounds the position of the Caliph as the religious head of the Sunni populations was likely to cause the disintegration of Islam, and we thought we might bring the matter to the notice of the Turkish Assembly and urge that the Caliph's dignity might be placed on an assured position so as to maintain his prestige and command the confidence and esteem of the Sunni world. We had not the slightest desire to hamper in any way the established Government of Turkey. Such counsel, coming from two consistent friends of Turkey, who had proved their sympathy with Turkish aspirations during a long period of trial and struggle, should not have been so misconstrued. Personally I greatly resent the imputations.—Yours faithfully,

AMEER ALI.
18, Sloane-Street, S. W. I., Dec. 13.

18, Sloane-Street, S.W.I.
November 21, 1923.

To his Excellency Ghazi Ismet Pasha,
Prime Minister of Turkey.

Your Excellency,

1. As consistent friends of new Turkey and in full sympathy with her aspirations as an independent member in the comity of the free nations of the world, we desire, with your permission to invite the attention of the Grand National Assembly to the very disturbing effects the present uncertain position of the Caliph-Imam is exercising among the vast populations who belong to the Sunni communion. We have noticed with the greatest regret that Islam, as a great moral and cohesive force, is losing among large sections of the Sunni population, owing to the diminution in the Caliph's dignity and prestige, its weight and influence. For obvious reasons we do not wish to particularize the facts, but its absolute accuracy cannot be gainsaid.

2. In the Sunni communion, we need not point out, the spiritual headship forms the link which binds the followers of Islam as a vast congregation. When the Caliphate was in peral from outside attocks, Muslaman feeling all over the world was violently agitated, and the Muslims of India gave their sympathy and support to the Turkish nation in the belief that in fighting for their independence they were fighting also for the preservation intact of the institution which symbolized Muslim solidarity. Throughout those critical times we strenuously pleaded for the Turkish cause. And a British Muslim organization has, ever since the Turco-Itlian Ward in Tripol, and Cyrenaica, devoted its energies in endeavouring to alleviate the untold suffering and distress among the Turkish people. Our observations and suggestions, therefore, we trust, will receive a courteous hearing from your Excellency's Government regarding a question in which we, in common with all Muslims, take the deepest interest.

3. It must not be supposed for a moment from our remarks that we wish to suggest that the powers of the people's representatives should be in any degree curtailed. What we respectfully urge is that the religious headship of the Sunni world should be maintained intact in accordance with the Shariyyet. In our opinion, any diminution in the prestige of the Caliph or the elimination of the Caliphate as a religious factor from the Turkish body politic would mean the disintegration of Islam and its practical disappearance as a moral force in the world—a contingency which, we are sure, neither the Grand National Assembly nor his Excellency the President Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha can view with equanimity.

4. In our opinion the Caliph-Imam symbolizes the unity of the Sunni communion: and the fact that he is a member of the Turkish people and is a descendant of the founder of the Turkish nation gives to Turkey a position pre-eminent among Islamic nations.

5. For 14 centuries it has been the cardinal principle of the Ahl-i-Sunnat, and on this, we believe, is the Ijmaa-i-Ummat, that the Caliph, the Vice-gerent of the Prophet, is the Imam of the Sunni congregations, and that between him and the general body of worshippers there is a nexus which knits together the Ahl-i-Sunnat. This mystical element cannot be eradicated from the Muslim mind without creating discord in the world of Islam.

6. We need not remind your Excellency that even when the Caliph-Imam lost his temporal power the great Kings and Chieftains sought and obtained from him investiture in order to validate their title to rule and to lead at prayers, the usual concomitant of secular authority. If Islam is to maintain its place in the world as a great moral force, the Caliph's position and dignity should not, in any event, be less than that of the Pontiff of the Church of Rome.

7. For these reasons, among others equally cogent, we, as the true friends of Turkey, respectfully urge upon the Grand National Assembly and its great and far-sighted leaders the imminent necessity for

(Continued in column 4.)

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THREAT BY EUROPEAN CHAMBER.

BY " KRISTODAS ".

The Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is at present sitting to consider the advisability of substituting the Terminal Tax for the present Octroi duties. This Municipal Committee invited several local commercial Associations to express their views regarding the same. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce was one of the bodies thus invited and it has submitted its views with a proposed schedule of different items which may be charged the terminal tax. So far so good. The sting, however, comes in the tail, for the Committee of the Bombay Chamber add that they had prepared the schedule and had co-operated with the Municipality in this matter on the understanding that additional revenue was necessary for the performance of the duties of the Municipality towards the city and that they had until recently assumed that the money to be collected from the terminal tax would not be wasted but would be so spent as to burden the taxpayers as little as possible. All this sudden anxiety on behalf of the taxpayers of Bombay emanates obviously from the boycott resolution recently passed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, for the Committee of the Bombay Chamber further stated that they were surprised to observe that according to a resolution recently adopted by the Bombay Municipality the latter no longer intend to conform to the prescriptive policy of purchasing in the world's cheapest market. The Committee do not say that they refer to the boycott resolution but base their objections on the so-called prescriptive policy of the Municipal Corporation to purchase in the cheapest market. They proceed to deduce from this that the Municipality by the adoption of the boycott resolution would not be buying in the cheapest market and that such a policy will be detrimental to the interests of taxpayers of whom they constitute themselves the guardians and custodians. They have further written to the Municipal Corporation that unless they are assured without any possibility of doubt that the Municipal revenues will be spent economically and in the interests of the general public they would do all that lay within their power to oppose the sanction of the proposed terminal tax by Government. Impertinence cannot surely go further, for the Bombay Chamber Committee appear to imagine that the Bombay Municipal Corporation and practically everything in India are ruled, governed and managed by them! The Municipal Corporation is perfectly within its rights as much as or more within its rights than the High Commissioner for India for instance, to make its purchases either in the cheapest market or otherwise and to frame time after time policy which, in its opinion, may be suitable to the best interests of the country. They cannot surely be such ignoramuses as to think that the policy of buying in the cheapest market is unchangeable like the laws of Medes and Persians. The High Commissioner for India is supposed to buy in the cheapest market and there is the resolution of the Indian Legislature to the same effect and yet the six-monthly statement issued by him, a copy of which must have been received by the Bombay Chamber, mentions a series of cases in which preference has been given to British manufacturers, even though there may be a difference of 30 per cent. and 40 per cent. and even more between British and Continental tenders. Even British cement is still ordered by the High Commissioner though it is well-known that the present production of cement in this country is far more than its requirements. If this policy of buying in the cheapest market is not followed by the Government of India in view of the consideration of British manufacturing interests, there does not appear to be any reason why the Bombay Municipal Corporation should not have the full liberty of not making its purchases as far as possible from the British Empire as long at least as India is not given an equal and self-respecting status in the same Empire. That a Chamber of foreign merchants should presume to dictate to a premier Corporation, like the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the markets in which its requirements should be purchased and even to adopt a threatening attitude is significant of the whole of the Indian political situation. As I have been time after time showing in these columns European Chambers of Commerce have got the whip-hand of the Government and consider themselves to be entitled to come between this country and its natural rights and privileges. It is to be hoped the Bombay Municipal Corporation will show its proper place to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce at their last session passed the following resolution on the initiative of the Karachi Chamber: "that in the opinion of this Association the Government of India should effect with the least possible delay legislation on the lines of the Hongkong Bill of Exchange Ordinance 1921 so as to provide that in the absence of any express stipulation to the contrary all bills drawn in foreign currencies payable at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of actual payment." A letter was sent last year to the Government embodying the same opinion by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the former circulated the letter for the opinions of all the different Chambers of Commerce. So far as I am aware, the matter was dropped by the Government intimately. There was a wide difference of opinion among the Chambers, the Indian Merchants' Chamber saying that for all over-due bills the rate of exchange should be the rate ruling on the day of maturity of the Bill. The Associated Chambers are fighting against the principle laid down in a judgment of the Bombay High Court and though the matter was dropped once by the Government the former are still agitating and knock at the doors of the Government for acceptance of their suggestion. It will be interesting to know that in a suit in England Mr. Justice Bailhache decided that the rate of exchange must be taken at the date became due, thus supporting the decision of the Bombay High Court (Peyrae versus Wilkinson, October 26th 1923).

CHAMBERS AS GUILT EDGED INVESTMENTS.

Merchants and industrialists in this country have not yet come to realise and appraise the real value of a Chamber of Commerce as people in the West have done. The President of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce recently delivered a lecture at a general meeting of the Chamber on "the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce as guilt-edged trade investment." These words constitute a reply to those people who cannot or will not see what advantages and benefits a Chamber of Commerce confers on a modern commercial community. Businessmen as practical people want to see the results of a Chamber of Commerce in pounds, shillings, and pence and Mr. Vyle of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce remarked appositely, therefore, that a Chamber was a guilt-edged investment. An individual or some individuals may not for a time perhaps feel the good effects of a Chamber of Commerce but the whole of the commercial community is bound to feel such good effects in a short while and even all the individual members if they know how to utilise the services of a Chamber of Commerce can reap tangible benefits. Mr. Vyle said that the Chamber could do and did do what the individual trader could not do. "It could and did speak in a collective voice on behalf of and in the interests of the whole of its members or a group or section of its members and it had the entry to those high places where a few words were better than reams of written or printed matter." It is not yet properly appreciated that the individual is finding it more and more difficult everyday to get a hearing and after getting a hearing to get consideration. Mr. Vyle is right in saying that times have changed and things have altered and the day of individualism in endeavouring to address the Government or a Dock authority or a railway company has gone. A Chamber of Commerce can do all these things for its members. It has got a tremendous importance even in free countries like England and has much more importance in a country like India where people have to deal with authorities which are not generally Indian and which are generally bureaucratic in their tendencies. Membership of a Chamber of Commerce is, therefore, a very good investment on the part of traders, merchants and industrialists.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

The following are extracts from the report of the proceedings at the 83rd Annual Meeting of the Proprietors of the P. and O. S. N. Co., held at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London on Wednesday, 12th December, 1923, when the Rt. Hon. Lord Inchcape, was in the chair:—

The Secretary having read the notice convening the Meeting, the Chairman, who was received with applause, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen: No doubt you will take the report and accounts, which have been in your hands some time, as read.

With a few exceptions I am sorry to say the earnings on every voyage of the P. and O. steamers during the past twelve months have fallen short of their disbursements. We are not singular in this respect. The trade of the world has not recovered from the effects of the war and I am afraid it will take some years yet before we get back to pre-war conditions.

We are able to recommend to the Stockholders the same dividend as we paid last year, but it has not been wholly or anything like wholly made out of any surplus realised on the working of our ships. Fortunately we have investments, and from the dividends on those and other sources we are able to suggest the payment of 12 per cent. free of income tax, as we did a year ago.

The Insurance Account has not done badly. We have added to the Fund £105,000, bringing it up to £3,206,000. During the past year a steamer belonging to one of our Associated Companies was, unfortunately lost, and the Fund had to make good the value, £51,000. Our risks are well spread, covering as they do no less than 459 steamers, but we are never free from anxiety with so many ships at sea, notwithstanding the fact that we have implicit confidence in the skill, prudence and care of our Captains, Officers and Engineers.

I was in considerable anxiety lately, though never without hope, regarding the safety of the most valuable ship we have in the fleet. She got caught without the slightest warning in a terrible typhoon. Fortunately she was in charge of a veteran skipper, named Asquith, who funnily enough had with him as Chief Officer a man named George, who also possesses an extra Master's Certificate. Both these men had an intimate knowledge of the law of storms. The ship was well found, as all the P. and O. ships are, and she emerged from the tempest without having damaged a rope yarn, although I regret to say one or two of the crew are missing. We have reason, however, to believe that they will yet turn up. The vessel's name does not appear in the list of the Company's ships, but it is written large in the annals of the P. and O. Her name is "Free Trade."

To replace some of the vessels sunk by enemy action four new mail steamers, the "Moldavia," "Mongolia" "Mooltan" and "Maloja," have been put into commission in the past year. These vessels are for the Australian trade, the first two being 15,800 tons gross register and the last two 20,800. They have large cargo and frozen meat capacity, and in the aggregate accommodate 2,093 first and second saloon passengers in airy and comfortably fitted cabins. The "Mongolia," "Mooltan" and "Maloja" are adapted for oil fuel.

We have contracted for four new steamers for the London-Bombay Mail services, each of 15,200 tons gross register, and for one of 10,000 tons gross register principally for the service between Bombay and Aden, but the latter is being constructed so as to be available also for the London-Bombay Mail service when required. We have ordered three passenger and cargo vessels for the Australian trade of 15,000 tons gross each. These vessels—eight in all—are being constructed for oil-burning.

I may mention that the increased size of our new vessels, compared with the older ships of the P. and O. Co., admits of practically the whole of the passenger accommodation being on the upper, spar, and promenade decks—a great comfort in tropical waters, where our steamers are mostly engaged. (Hear, hear.) Features of the new ships will be more single and double-berth cabins, many of them with private bath-rooms, as there is an increasing demand for these in all directions.

A small feeder cargo steamer for the Straits trade has also been ordered.

TRAFFIC.

The steamers of the P. and O. Co. and its associates have, during the year, covered over sixteen millions of miles, they have made 29,000 entries into ports, they have carried nearly fourteen millions tons of cargo, 1,800,000 passengers, 215,551 animals; and on board their ships the average daily number of men employed was 40,000.

The average age of our tonnage is about 7 years. It stands in our books at £23 per ton and if our reserves were deducted it would stand at £11 per ton, which I think you will consider a moderate figure. If the whole of our investments were taken at their present market value instead of their book value and the difference again deducted, it would very materially further reduce the book value of the fleet. It could not be replaced to-day for less than £36 to £40 a ton—perhaps a little more. Of course this means very little if the ships can't pay; and what we have got to do is to try and earn something each voyage beyond the operating cost. Some of our Allies have done better than we have done. Perhaps they are better managed—I see Sir James Mills smiling—or it may be because they are free, as I have remarked, from the penalty we have to pay in carrying out the obligations under our Mail Contract, obliged to sail on fixed dates, full or not full no matter what coal or oil may cost. However, I don't grudge any advantage which our Allied organisations may have, as a good share of it eventually accrues to the P. and O.

We recently made an issue of £3,500,000, 5 per cent. Debenture Stock at 98. It was largely over-subscribed, the applications exceeding thirteen millions. We were fortunate in bringing it out at the time we did, just before a then Minister of the Crown recommended the application of the printing press to the country's currency system, which brought about a "flight from the pound."

The chairman then proposed:—"That the Report and Statement of Accounts, now read, which have been circulated amongst the Proprietors, be adopted."

This having been seconded by Sir Walter Lawrence, Bart., was carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed:—"That a Dividend for the Half-year ended 30th September last, of 2½ per cent. on the Preferred Stock, less Income Tax, and a Dividend of 6 per cent. on the Deferred Stock, free of Income Tax, as recommended in the Report, be now declared, and that payment for the same be made on and after the 14th December." which was seconded by Mr. H. N. Gladstone, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Henry Neville Gladstone and Rt. Hon. Lord Kilbracken were re-elected Directors.

MARINE COMMITTEE.

SITTINGS BEGIN AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 7.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee began its sitting at Rangoon to-day under the Chairmanship of Captain Hedjam. All members with the exception of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas were present. Captain Bowden, R. I. M., Principal Port Officer, was the first witness examined. In his written statement he said that legislation was necessary to make deferred rates illegal and for fixing maximum and minimum rates for freight, and passages combined with the system of bounties. If it was decided to foster Indian shipping the whole question would have to be considered by a special sub-committee and such subsidized vessels should be required to carry apprentices for training and if bounties were granted the reservation of any portion of the coastal trade was unnecessary.

Examined by the Chairman the witness said that Burman young men did not come forward for training in seafaring. The position of the Indian seamen in Burma was like that of the Britishers in India and he would not treat an Indian in Burma as different from a Britisher in Burma. He had not come across any Indian with the proper education for marine service, but he thought that there was no reason why sons of warrant-officers if given really good education and trained up as officers should not become good mercantile marine officers in future. He thought the Government should help by starting a training ship. Replying to Sir Arthur Froom, Captain Bowden said the deferred rebate system tended to prevent any healthy competition. He did not think that any increased taxation for the establishment of the Indian Marine would appeal to the Burmans. He added that if proper training was given Burmans might be attracted to become marine officers.

To Sir John Biles the witness stated that he was not hopeful of a purely Indian marine, but an attempt should be made to train Indian officers. He was not in favour of reservation of coastal trade.

Captain Bowden said he held the view that Burmans would not work in subordination to Indians but he attributed it to hard work which they would have to do.

In reply to Mr. Rangachari Captain Bowden said Burmans served neither under the Indians nor under Europeans but only under Burmese officers.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce in their written statement considered that state aid was undesirable for the reason that it was impossible to foresee the extent of aid which would have to be given and the likelihood that it would involve too great a strain on the resources of the country or the benefit of a single industry to the detriment of others. Burma which looked to the future development on lines different from those of India and possibly to separation would not wish to be a party to any artificial fostering of the Indian shipping enterprise in which she would have to bear a full share of the cost with problematical advantage to herself.

Mr. Richardson who gave evidence on behalf of the Chamber said that no Burmans desired an Indian Marine and if any extra taxation was to be incurred for affording state aid, the business community would strongly oppose it.

BOYCOTT AND DRUGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please publish this and oblige:—

After the Delhi Congress Resolution I submitted my Indent of Medicines etc. to my Chemists and Druggists requesting him to supply me with Indian preparations as far as possible as of Alembic, Bengal, Mysore, N. Powel if not, of any other countries but of the British Empire. When I received the stock I found nearly all the preparations of England and a few of German make and hardly any of Indian preparations.

I know and my chemist also knows that he would have been able to supply me nearly half of the drugs Indian and others of other countries but of British, but he sent it all nearly which was worth nearly Rs. 500 of foreign countries.

Will any agency not come forward and advertise freely for the use of private practioners and Municipal and Local Board Dispensaries and supply drugs and other articles of dispensary and hospital use that are made in India. I know Alembic prepare some tinctures, and Bengal, Mysore, N. Powel, Madras also supply Indian made articles, but it is difficult for a medical man to write to all these firms separately for different articles. For our Bombay Presidency it would be of great use if any such agent comes forward.—Yours, etc.

K. D. TRIVEDI.

Umreth.

IRISH FREE STATE LOAN.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Extensive and excited dealing took place on the Dublin Stock Exchange to-day in the Free State loan market, which opened with a chorus of buyers. Quotation soon reached 99, four points above the price of the issue and closed at the same figure.—Reuter.

Malta.—Sir Percy Scott, who arrived here on December 28th and was staying at Hotel Valetta, has been taken to the Naval Hospital at Bighi seriously ill. He is believed to be suffering from asthma.—Reuter.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

The following vessel obtained its portclearance yesterday.

O S K S steamer "Burma Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 8th instant and is due to arrive here on 12th idem.

S S Karagola, Cammack, Durban

The following vessel began to load yesterday.

Steamer Mashobra for Antwerp.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karagola, 364 tons, Captain F K Cammack, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, January 8.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Goldenfels 4701 K'chi N. F., Graham & Co.
2 Plassey, 4615, London, 19-1, M M and Co.
3 Venucia, 2,695, N.F., N. F. Graham & Co.
4 Clan Macmillan 4169, M Coast, 9/1 J. F. and Co.
5 Soudan 4218 15/1, M M & Co.
6 Ct. Newcastle 4707 Karachi 13/1 F F C & Co.
7 Mashabra 5131 K'chi N.F. M M and Co.
9 Domala, 5134, London, 11-1, M M and Co.

Jetty Karagola 364, Durban 9/1 M M & Co.
10 Lima Maru 4257 Kobe 18/1, N Y Kaisha.
13 Umlazi 2589 U K. 8/1 Graham & Co
14 Aquileia, 4201, Genoa, 15-1, L Triestino.
16 Trewellard 2667, Dunkirk N F, M M & Co.
17 Ryujin Maru, 3847, Japan, N F, O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Kilindini 129 Aleppy, N.F. R E Collins & Co.
5 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Varela, 1932, Busra, 11-7, M M and Co.
B Bankura 1969 Busra 16/1 M M & Co.
F Sirsa 3387 N F, N.F., M M & Co
F Alipore 3241, Japan 12/1 M M & Co.
F Othello 3277 Hull N F J F & Co.
G Ahmedi 1331 P Gulf 12/1 S Hassunon, R Penang Maru, 3213, Japan, 17-1, N Y Kaisha.
K Jeddah 2923, N F N F, T M & Co.
N S Nevada 2079 Dunkirk 9/1, Graham & Co.
P Clan Colquhoun 3760, N F, N F, J Finlay and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 15th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.

S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March Agent P and O S N Co.

Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.

Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

Plassy due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dalgoma due about 14th January, Agent B I S N Co.

Moravada due about 4th January, Agent B I S N Co.

Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

Mandala, due about 18th January, Agent B I S N Co.

Dumana, due about 1st February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 7th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Circassia due about 28th January, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 5th February, Agent W & Graham Co.

Castalia due about 24th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Branksome Hall, due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.

City of Yokohama (not fixed), Agent K N Co.

Clan Malcolm due about 21st January, Agents J F Co.

City of Nagpur due about 29th January, Agent K N Co.

City of Harvard due about 9th February, Agent K N Co.

City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agent K N Co.

City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.

Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co

City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.

Caledfornia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Falkenfels due about 12th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Asanfels due about 16th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Wildenfels due about 25th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTEEDAM.

Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.

Konderkerk due about 2nd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Streetfkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 10th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.

Brenta due about 28th January, Agent L T Co.

Aussa due about 13th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Benares due about 3rd January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Homestead due about 8th January, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Burma Maru due about 11th January, Agent O S Kaisha.

Valentine Coda due about 26th January, Agent M Italiana.

Genoa due about 3rd February, Agent M Italiana.

Castle Porziano due about 18th February, Agent M Italiana.

Yomei Maru due about 11th January, Agent N Y K.

Tamba Maru due about 14th January, Agent N Y K.

Genoa Maru due about 18th January, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sicilia due about 5th February Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 15th January, Agent B I S N Co.

Khandala due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

Tregarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS

Jan. 8.

S S Domala for London—6 pots palma rosa oil Thos Cook & Son; 17 bundles lamb skin H A Aminoff; 9 bundles woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 8 bales cowhides V Madhvjee; 3 bales sheep skins V Madhavjee; 13 bales lamb skin H A Ebrahimoff; 45 bales woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff; 28 bales cowhides Ladhbhoy Tharea; 15 bundles lamb skin Mirahmad Saidhamed & Co; 3 cases manuscript paper The Eastern Telegraph Co; 35 bales senna leaves S D Bassans; 62 bales hemp Tayaballi Dawoodbhai; 1 cwt catchew Thos Cook & Sons; 30 lbs cummin oil Thos Cook & Sons; 11 bundles woollen carpets A Azizullooff.

S S Domala for Antwerp—25 bales Indian raw cotton Wattu Pavu & Co; 210 cwt gum ghatty P Kooverjee & Co; 330 bales Indian cotton E Spinner & Co; 100 bales Indian cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Domala for Havre—235 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales Indian raw cotton f p F F Campbell & Co; 369 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros; 148 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Damala for Ghent—984 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Plassy for London—100 bales hemp D M Doongaji; 50 bales country cowhides tanned P E Boyce and Sons; 18 packges wood carvings etc Thos Cook & Sons; 179 cwt Indian coffee Thos Cook & Sons; 20 bales cowhides H B Ramjee & Co; 5 bales sheep skin H B Ramjee & Co; 2 bales dragono blood H B Ramjee & Co; 6bales sheep skin Meyer Nissim; 3 bales goat skin Meyer Nissim; 525 cwt ground nut oil cakes M Somjee & Co; 118 bundles deer horns Ladhanhoy Tharea; 35 pieces cowhides R Alimahomed; 9 bales goat skin R Alimahomed.

S S Plassy for Middlesbro'—750 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Plassy for Hull—200 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co; 80 cwt dill seed C Jivanlal & Co.

S S City of New Pirtu for Liverpool—30 bales wool f p F F Campbell & Co; 243 bales Indian cotton Lathem Abercrombie; 160 bales Indian cotton f p F F Campbell & Co; 261 casks goat skin Buesky & Co; 40 bales Indian wool Manoobhoy & Co.

S S Aquileia for Genoa—11 packages silverware etc Thos Cook & Sons; 210 bales Indian raw cotton E Spinner & Co; 705 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Aquileia for Naples—200 bales Indian raw cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Sirsa Nevada for Dunkirk—2000 cwt groundnuts Strauss & Co; 690 bales Indian cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 320 bales Indian cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Clan Colquhoune for Rotterdam—4002 cwt groundnuts Gorio Ltd.

S S Clan Colquhone for Naples—410 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha; 250 bales Indian raw cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Cap de Monte for Genoa—300 tons scrap iron Yapluth & Co; 1000 cwt caster seed Volkart Bros; 110 bales Indian cotton K M Nathoo; 2000 cwt rapeseed Mitsu Bussan Kaisha; 220 bales Indian raw cotton Hirjee Nensey.

S S Trewellard for Dunkirk—1000 cwt myrabollams Kalyandas Bros; 336 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Trewellard for Hull—4000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros.

S S Goldenfels for Hamburg—3 pots palma rosa oil Volkart Bros; 125 bales country cotton fly V A Save; 50 bales hemp Tychalli Dawoodbhoy; 4000 cwt Indian groundnut oil cakes The Alliance Trading Co; 504 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Goldenfels for Antwerp—55 bales Indian raw cotton Arjan Khimjee; 15 bales country cotton fly V A Save.

S S Goldenfels for Bremen—330 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros; 28 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Goldenfels for Ghent—110 bales Indian raw cotton Hirjee Nensey.

S S Othello for Hull—4000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros; 3030 cwt rape seed Volkart Bros.

S S Lima Maru for Shanghai—50 cwt gum arabic A C Patel & Co.

S S Lima Maru for Osaka—1500 bales Indian cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Moji—500 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha; 500 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Yokkaichi—550 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Nagasaki—500 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha; 200 bales Indian raw cotton Ozu Burjee & Co; 500 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Kobe—2000 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Rysigni Maru for Kobe—500 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha; 100 bales Indian raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Rysigni Maru for Osaka—500 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha; 800 bales Indian raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Arjun Maru for Kobe—100 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Alipore for Kobe—1500 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Soudan for Hongkong—18 cases Rishnaws B Nazir & Co.

S S Penang Maru for Kobe—800 bales Indian raw cotton R D Tata.

S S Penang Maru for Yokkaichi—1000 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Penang Maru for Osaka—1200 bales Indian raw cotton Ozu Burin & Co.

S S Nagpore for Osaka—800 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Nagpore for Kobe—400 bales Indian raw cotton Ozu Burin & Co.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 8.

S S Clan Manroe from Manchester, Agents James Finlay & Co.—254 bales cottons; 506 cases cottons; 167 bales cotton yarn; 302 cases cotton yarn; 573 bales newspapers; 78 drums solid caloride of magnesium; 12 drums solid chlorine of zinc; 560 kegs alizorine; 135 casks alizorine; 11 cases glass boxes; 50 d/bags farina, 148 trusses packing paper, 25 casks brown sugar of lead, 238 steeldat; 37 pairs flanges; 50 bundles flanges; 10 bales water proof paper; 3 cases bobins; 17 casks dry colours; 4 drums dry colours; 10 kegs paste colours; 7 cases buffallow pickers; 5 trusses buffallow pickers; 3607 bundles hoops; 980 bundles steel bars; 12 cases fillings; 6 cases screws; 47 barrels tallows; 26 o/bags rivets; 8 drums sperm oil; 191 loose C.I.pipes; 20 cases lead plates.

S S Clan Maurice from Liverpool—87 cases aluminium vessels, 2250 boxes soap; 365 cases soap; 22 cases biscuits; 41 cases oilman stores 25 drums caustic soda; 35 drums oil; 328 kegs paint; 19 cases confectionary; 100 bdls. steel sheets; 50 barrels lubricating oil; 6925 bundles galvanised can sheets; 109 drums disinfecting fluid; 198 bundles steel; 25 s/cases galvanised ridging; 500 drums bleaching powder; 80 barrels tallow; 65 bales news papers; 50 kegs alizarine; 20 barrels alizarine; 125 bundles galvd plain sheets; 110 cases lubricating grease, 15 kegs lubricating grease; 24 packs tyres; 14 packs tyres; 149 s/cases tiles; 20 casks tiles; 502 c i traps; 795 c i bends; 27 d/bags rivets; 26 bales brown paper; 656 bundles copper sheets; 44 pieces joists; 64 pieces plates and angles; 10 cases plates and angles; 84 bundles plates and angles; 360 springs; 35 cases hammer handles; 152 cases preserved goods; 86 cases screws; 200 packages railway material; 36 bundles railway material; 73 crates railway material; 46 cases railway material; 80 pairs wheel and axles; 160 axle bones; 96 steel tyres; 3456 bundles hoops; 911 c i pipes; 172 cases bobbins.

From Glasgow—2 bales cottons; 98 cases cottons; 20 cases cotton yarn; 56 bales cotton yarn; 781 bundles tubes; 443 English tubes; 1300 stoneware acid jars; 138 d/bags fire clay; 1000 fire bricks; 1201 cases whisky; 90 cases wine; 100 c i n g pipes; 249 r w pipes; 227 bundles steel plates; 22 bundles galvd sheets; 20 bundles steel channels; 70 pieces joists; 23 bundles m s bars; 2655 pieces steel bars; 487 bundles steel bars; 260 loose tubes; 50 cases ginger wine; 31 cases marble slabs; 48 crates marble tiles.

From Genoa—30 bottles quicksilver; 103 cases preserves; 16 cases buttons.

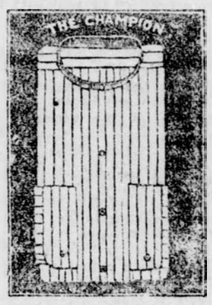
From Naples—6039 bag potatoes.

S S Ujlozi from Durban Agent W & A Graham—3397 tons coal; 117 tons coke.

We make shirts that are a Credit to the Wearer:

Shirts for Cricket, Shirts for Tennis, Shirts for every day Wear:

Quality Right. Price Right.



Rs. 2-12.

A shirt that is more than just good. It is ideal in every way. In Black, Blue and Mauve Pin stripes, white ground.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

It is our aim to give you complete satisfaction in every transaction, no matter how big or how small.

Nothing else counts with us.

Profits do not trouble us: they will look after themselves.

Rs. 2-8.

This is a two-coloured shirt, striped pattern, viz., Mauve, and Black double stripes. A really good shirt for the above price.

Extra Superfine DHOTIES
Asoka special No. 1
" " No. 2
Fine Texture:
Rs. 7-0 to 8-6 per pair.

JUST OPENED OUT
Woollen Materials from Dhariwal, Cawnpore.
Inspection invited.

ASOKA'S
WASH—EASY YELLOW BAR SOAP.
Best for the laundry: 6 annas per bar; Rs. 10-8 per box of 30 bars: Rs. 5-4 per box of 15 bars.

Real Buckskin White Chappals:
Made in Madras:
Rs. 13-8 per pair.

Mahatamaji
Best Blue Black Ink
Absolutely Swadeshi
Rs. 1-8 per large bottle.

NEW STOCK
Superior Quality
Blankets and Rugs
From Rs. 8/12
To Rs. 27/-

ASOKA SPECIAL
Tussore Suit
Well-made
Rs. 1:-8 per suit
Coat and Pant.

WE STOCK
Boots and Shoes
Indian-Made
To Wear Well and repair well.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, Ltd.

Telephone 5677.

(The Premier Swadeshi Stores Of India.)
High Class Tailors, Outfitters, and Shirt Specialists.
Asoka Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "Asokas" Bombay.

Branches:—Charni Road, and Kalbadevi, Bombay and Poona and Karachi.

JUST RECEIVED--A FRESH STOCK.

A Limited Stock Specially made for the Season.

PURE WOOLLEN **RUGS.** Punjab Mail, Size, 102 x 54 Rs. 7-4-0 each. Punjab Express, ,, 84 x 54 Rs. 6-15-0 In Twelve attractive designs.

WINTER SHIRTS. Made out from durable Stuff. **Rs. 1/14/- each, Rs. 21/12 a dozen.**

WOOLLEN BANIANS.—Rs. 2/- to 3/- each. Shop soiled and Slightly damaged— Children's and Gents'

MANGO PULP.—Each Tin -/14/6, Dozen, Rs. 10/8, Case Rs. 60/-

Mofussil Orders accompanied with 20% advance promptly executed—Stock is limited. Come and see or write at once. Only To—

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.

Times Building, Fort.—Carnac Rd. Narsimha Mansion Mangaldas Market, Girgaon.....BOMBAY.

Mofussil Branches—POONA City. Camp, and Cochin.

NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH **SHELL SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES.**

THESE ARE THE LATEST, THE NEATEST, THE BEST, THE MOST COMFORTABLE EYE-WEAR.

BALIWALLA & HOMI,

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA

Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's & 219, Kalbadevi Road, **BOMBAY.**

Awarded several Gold medals for superb craftsmanship.

THE

JUPITER

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE

Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

N. N. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

	Rs.
Premium Income for 1919	62,635
Premium Income for 1920	2,51,996
Premium Income for 1921	20,68,500
Premium Income for 1922	23,57,530
CLAIMS PAID	21,92,275
ASSETS EXCEED	32,00,000

Business Transacted:

Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, Etc.

Managing Agents:

LALJI NARANJI & Co.

MANAGER.

BERTRAM CHESTER.

SECRETARY.

K.S.RAMCHANDRA RAO.

REPRESENTED EVERYWHERE.

STOCKISTS OF

ACCUMULATORS

BALL-BEARINGS

LAMPS & HORNS

MAGNETOS & PARTS

CARBURETTERS

GENERATORS

ELECTRIC BULBS

HOSE-PIPES

PLUGS & WIRES

MOTOR TOOLS

TYRES & TUBES

AND

SPARE PARTS & OTHER MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telegrams	PROPRIETORS,	Telephone
Autowork.	RANE LTD.	No. 22473

LABOUR GOVERNMENT AND INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the chances of a Labour Government in England are very great, and its probable advantages to India are being discussed, you will permit me to make a few observations on the subject.

I have lately returned from England after over a three years' stay in that country; and my title to write on the subjec tis that of an humble student of politics during this period in England.

Although miracles may happen when the interests of the capitalist class are affected, it seems to me hardly likely and the latest reports confirm my opinion—that there will be Conservative-Liberal 'fusion.' During the last three years, at the bye-elections and also at the General Election of 1922, it was an open secret that in constituencies where the Liberals ran no candidate of their own, they supported Labour and *vice versa*. The cases of a Lib-Conservative combination to oust Labour have been rare like that of Mr. Saklatvala. Quite a number of prominent Labour men—including Col. Wedgwood, who has been mentioned as the probable Secretary of State for India—have been converts from Liberalism, and there is much more in common between Labour and Liberal than between Conservative and Liberal policies. I do not, of course, suggest that a Lib-Labour combination is possible. That idea has been often proposed during the last three years; but has never found any favour in responsible quarters on either side. However, I feel pretty certain that Labour can manage to get the support of Liberals to defeat Mr. Baldwin's Government. Then, if the trend of constitutional precedents is to be followed, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald as the Leader of the Opposition should be sent for by the King to form the Government That he has made up his mind to undertake the responsibility seems well nigh clear. It shall then be open to him either to carry on with a programme of a non-cantentious nature for some time, or else to appeal to the country immediately on some definite programme. If he chooses the latter course, and the King refuses his authority to dissolve Parliament—which he may do as Mr. Asquith contends—I do not make bold to forecast the consequences as Mr. Hodges has done. But granting that there is a dissolution, I doubt very much whether Labour will be returned with the majority necessary to carry out its programme. If, however, Mr. Macdonald adopts the former course, there may be a Labour Govt. for some time and I wonder whether India will derive any benefit from it.

It is quite true that Mr. Macdonald is pledged to grant Dominion status to India; but so is the present Government. The only question is 'within what time?' I have heard Mr. Sydney Webb, Col. Wedgwood, and Mr. Ben Spoor speaking on this subject on various occasions; but I have known none of them to be prepared to concede Dominion status at once, and that is what India wants. True, the Labour Party is prepared to go a little faster than the others; and, indeed, when the Reform Act was before Parliament, it unsuccessfully pleaded for a more liberal scheme. But it is doubtful whether any advance in the Reforms would be considered as a proposal of a "non-contentious" nature.

On the occasion of the debate on the India Office vote last year n the House of Commons, I have heard Col. Wedgwood plead for the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners, and also speakng strongly against the certification of the Salt Tax. He may, therefore in the capacity of the Secretary of State for India, be disposed to release Mahatmaji and other political prisoners and to exercise a wholesome influence on the 'certifying' capacity of H. E. the Governor-General and Viceroy of India. But how far he would dare or care to go remains to be seen.

With your indulgence, let me mention an incident that occurred during the course of this debate. In the gallery of the House of Commons, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was sitting on by left and Sir Montagu Webb in front of me. When some prominent Labour men were speaking, I could hear Mr. Jamnadas whispering to Sir Montagu, "Oh, he does not know the facts!" That shows the knowledge which Labour as a Party has of things in India. Of course, I am quite aware that it has its specialists on India as on all other subjects; but ignorance amongst many, it seems to me, cannot be fully compensated by knowledge in the few.

Another incident which took place at the Indian Students' Union and Hostel, London, is well worth a mention in view of the fact that Mr. Sydney Webb has been mentioned as the future occupant of the Colonial Secretaryship. Mr. Webb had come to speak to us and during the course of his speech narrated the story of some African chief who had rebelled against the authority of Her Majesty the Queen, the then Empress of India. Mr. Webb was then at the Colonial Office occupying some responsible post. The said chief, he told us, was informed: "H. M. wants no unwilling subjects." When later, at question time he was asked: "Is Mr. Webb aware of the fact that we are all unwilling subjects of H. M. in India?" he retorted "I doubt it. The Government of India is carried on with your willing co-operation." I leave the incident to speak for itself. I have referred to it because India shall have much to do with the future occupant of the Colonial Office.—Yours, etc.

S. R. TENDOLKAR,
Bar-at-Law.

Topiwalla Mansions,
Sandhurst Road.
Jan. 5.

MONEY SENT HOME BY ITALIAN EMIGRANTS, 1914-1922.

According to information published by the International Labour Office, the value of the sums of money sent home by Italian emigrants increased greatly during the period of 1914 to 1922. The total amount of such money sent by emigrants through the Bank of Naples was 84,000,000 lire in 1914, 980 millions in 1920 (the maximum), 711 millions in 1921 and 525 millions in 1922. The decrease in the total amount sent home is due to the economic crisis prevailing in several countries of immigration and to restrictive immigration legislation.

The money sent home by emigrants in 1922 came chiefly from the following countries of immigration:—

Country.	Lire.
United States	451,000,000
Canada	12,000,000
Brazil	26,000,000
Argentina	34,000,000
Other South American States ...	281,000
European States	91,000

During the first quarter of 1923 the amount sent home by emigrants was 112 millions, a decrease as compared with the same period in 1922.

It is to be observed that these statistics refer only to money sent through the Bank of Naples, and consequently not to the total amount sent home by the emigrants. Account is not taken, therefore, of money sent by registered letter or international postal cheques, though 95 per cent. of the international postal cheques sent from North America represent money sent by emigrants. Moreover, the sums deposited in post-office savings banks (142,886 deposits, representing 758,000,000 lire in 1921) are not included, nor the sums sent through private banks. The above figures, therefore, may be taken to represent only about half of the sums of money sent home by emigrants.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE AND HEALTH OF THE WORKER.

One of the most fruitful aspects of the work of the International Labour Organization is that connected with the prevention of industrial diseases and the regulation of working conditions in dangerous processes.

The International Labour Conference, which meets annually, has adopted three Draft Conventions and five Recommendations in the field of the protection of the health of the worker. These include:—

A recommendation providing that women and young persons under the age of 18 years should be excluded from employment in certain specified processes in which there is danger of lead poisoning.

A Recommendation to establish as soon as possible not only efficient systems of factory inspection, but also Government services especially charged with the duty of safeguarding the health of the workers.

A Recommendation providing that arrangements should be made for disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores.

A Recommendation urging each country which had not already done so, to adhere to the Berne Convention of 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

A Draft Convention prohibiting the use of white lead and sulphate of lead in the internal painting of buildings, with certain exceptions.

A Recommendation urging States, Members of the Organization to extend any laws and regulations establishing systems of insurance against sickness, old age, etc., to agricultural wage earners.

A Draft Convention providing that members of the Organization should extend to all agricultural wage earners any laws and regulations which provide for the compensation of workers for personal injury by accident arising out of or in the course of their employment.

A Draft Convention providing that children and young persons under 18 years of age shall only be engaged for employment at sea on production of a medical certificate.

A large number of States Members of the Organization have already adopted measures for the application of these Draft Conventions and Recommendations within their own borders. For example, in the case of the Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning, measures for its application have been adopted in Austria, Germany, Great Britain, India, the Netherlands, Poland and Switzerland, and measures for its application are in progress in Brazil, Chili and Portugal.

KEEPING YOUNG AND FRESH

is largely a matter of functional regularity. Pinkettes—taken when needed—ensure liver and intestinal activity, banish sick headache and bilious attacks, aid

PINKETTES

digestion, clear the skin, purify the breath. Of chemists, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.,

PINKETTES KEEP YOU WELL.

"MESMERISM & HYPNOTISM"

Complete course by V. BRAHMANNA SASTRY, Price Re. 1/8 only. Foreign 2sh. 6d. Published in simple English. Mr Rati Kanta Bhomick, Headmaster writes from Senhati, Khulna District. "I have become a successful Hypnotist with the help of your book. The methods are far easier and simpler than any other courses with marked difference. Apply to:—The EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, Vizagapatam.

Wonderful Foretelling

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only; 5 years' reading Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.

Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM

"Liga" Solid Tyres

Stock and Hydraulic Press at 310, Lamington Road, next to Indian Automobile Company.

Morris & Co.

Sole Agents

"Liga" Solid Tyres

Mrs. M. says: "I have found Glaxo satisfactory in every respect. It surpasses ordinary milk. For making milk-puddings for children I think it is excellent."

For Baby's brothers and sisters, too!

To grow from babyhood into sturdy, happy childhood, [illegible] children need a food rich in body-building qualities, and a [illegible] not tax their delicate digestions. Plenty of milk [illegible] require, milk in its safest, most suitable form—Glaxo.

Glaxo is pure, rich milk, made easily digestible and guaranteed by the Glaxo Process. Packed in an air-tight, sealed tin, [illegible] contamination, it safeguards the children from diarrhœa and many other diseases borne by ordinary milk.

Ask your Doctor!

Let them drink

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

every day, and make their milk-puddings, custards, bread-and-milk porridge, etc., with GLAXO.

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording 'for consumption in the tropics.' The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd. London & New Zealand.

WARM CLOTHES FOR YOU

Here are a few selections from our wide range of winter clothing. They are all made from LALIMLI PURE WOOL and are warm, strong, smart in appearance and moderate in price. Hardwearing suits and overcoats for the men, cosy, attractive garments for the ladies, warm, "comfy" little articles for the kiddies, servants clothing and coverings for horses and dogs.

GLANCE AT THE LIST BELOW AND SEND FOR SAMPLES NOW.

MENS CLOTHING

Lounge Suits ...	...	From Rs.	50	12	Overcoats	From Rs.	39 4
Sports Coats ...	...	,,	29	4	Coats Warm British Officers		
Blazers ...	...	,,	33	0	Pattern ...	,,	36 8
Grey Flannel Trousers	...	,,	21	0	Knitted Woollen Waistcoats	,,	13 4
Flannel Sleeping Suits	...	,,	26	0	Sweaters	,,	8 8
					Coat Sweaters ...	,,	12 0
Dressing Gowns	...	,,	40	8	Undervests	,,	7 12

LADIES CLOTHING

Costumes ...	...	From Rs.	43	0	Knitted Cloaks ...	From Rs.	44 0
Blanket Coats	...	,,	39	0	Knitted Dresses ...	,,	30 0
Dressing Gowns	...	,,	39	4	Knitted Costumes ...	,,	42 0
Knitted Jumpers	...	,,	21	0	Undervests... ...	,,	8 4
Coat Sweaters	...	,,	22	4	Combinations ...	,,	15 4

CHILDRENS CLOTHING

Jerseys ...	...	From Rs.	4	4	Girls Knitted Coats ...	From Rs.	18 0
Jersey Suits ...	...	,,	14	8	Girls Undervests ...	,,	4 12
Girls Jerseys & Pleated Skirts		,,	15	0	Girls Combinations ...	,,	9 0

SERVANTS CLOTHING

Achkans ...	...	From Rs.	14	8	Knickers ...	From Rs.	6 0
Chapkans ...	...	,,	15	8	Pyjamas ...	,,	6 12
Ayahs Coats ...	...	,,	11	8	Jerseys ...	,,	3 2
Syces Coats ...	...	,,	11	12	Cardigans ...	,,	4 4
Chauffeurs D.B. Coats & Jodhpores		,,	29	8	Socks	,,	1 2
					Putties per pair. ...	From Rs.	1 14

HORSES CLOTHING

Newmarket Quarterpieces	From Rs.	17	0
Jhools of Sacking Material lined Grey Blanketing	,,	12	0

DOGS CLOTHING

Jhools	From Rs.	2	4

SPECIAL NOTE.

Every day we receive large numbers of requests for samples and catalogues. The work of despatching these is very great and you will assist us considerably if you will kindly address your enquiry to the

RETAIL ADVERTISING DEPT.

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY,

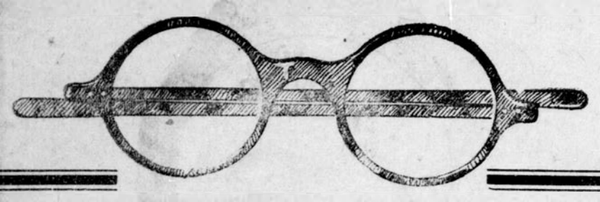
(Branch of the British India Corporation Limited.)

CAWNPORE.

LALIMLI PURE WOOL

L. 95

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017



TORTOISESHELL SPECTACLES.

Tortoiseshell, for spectacles, as compared with metal has great and outstanding advantages. Being wonderfully light it is cool in any climate and at any temperature, which metal is not. It is hygienic, because it cannot corrode, as metal does under perspiration or moisture, and has a smooth, silky feeling to the skin which is most agreeable.

Spectacle list 'D.' sent free on request.

LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:—

44, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

LIFE

DHURANDHAR BROS.

ESUFALLY BUILDING,

Parsi Bazar Street,

FORT, BOMBAY.

CHIEF AGENTS.

FIRE

DHURANDHAR BROS.

AGENTS,

A. P. VICUMSEY & CO.,

13, Tamarind Lane,

FORT, BOMBAY.

AGENTS.

"STIGLER"

Household Word among Landlords for Ideal Lifts

UNAPPROACHED IN

SAFETY, DURABILITY, COMFORT & SIMPLICITY.

LOW PRICES. FULL GUARANTEE.

Particulars on Application.

SOLE AGENTS:—

The Eastern Electric Light & Power Co.,

Navsari Chambers, Fort.

Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT." GODOWN—1072.

Telephone—8771, 595.

TILES AND MARBLE

APPLY FOR RATES

Khan Mahamed & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS

163 Duncan Road, Bombay.

P. O. No. 4.

LATEST INVENTION

A.E.G. NIGHT LAMP

Reduces your Electric Bill.

BUY

CONDOR LAMP

gives good Light, Durable, consumes less current.

America-India Export & Import Co.

Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY

Illustrated

Sunday Edition

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

The Most Readable

SUNDAY PAPER

N INDIA

CONTAINS

Latest Foreign & Indian Telegrams

SPECIAL FEATURES:

London Letter—By B. G. Horniman.
A Bombay Diary.
The World of Sport.
Auction Bridge of To-day.
Indian Music.
Short Story.
Woman's Page, etc.

A Dak Edition is being issued so as to reach our moffussil subscribers on Sunday or early Monday morning—that is full 24 hours earlier than it used to be.

Annual Subscription

LOCAL	Rs. 5-0
MOFFUSSIL	Rs. 6-0
FOREIGN	Rs. 8-0

Single Copy Annas two only.

THE BIG STORE of LITTLE PRICES.

HAVING REMOVED to a most central situation and occupied a prominent and airy Showroom at the NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, covering 4000 square feet of space, WE RESOLVED to strive more than ever before to render to our Customers and Friends—local and up-country—a most satisfying Service, and therefore RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE.

THE

ADVANCE MOTOR COMPANY.,

Now at

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "AUTOMOTIVE."

ELECTRIC FANS

FOR ALTERNATE AND DIRECT CURRENTS.

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

NOVELTY AND UTILITY

are the key-notes of our manufactures which are Cookers, Brass churns, Charkhas Water heaters etc catalogue free on Request

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,

Near West-End Cinema, Girgaon.

BOMBAY No. 4.

MANGO PULP.

A delicious Indian fruit Pulp of great food-value and highest Purity.

The only perfect substitute for the fresh ripe graft Mango on the World's market.

REFUSE ALL IMITATION

WHOLE SALE.

Patell Limited

151, Chuckla St. Bombay, 3.

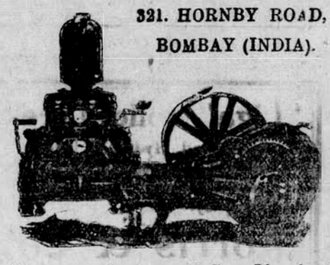
K. B. JOSHI & COMPANY.

321. HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY (INDIA).

SOLE AGENTS.

MYER'S PUMPS.



Reliable House of Myer's Pumps in India A large stock of different kinds of Pumps, such as Hand Pumps, Power Pumps, Spray Pumps, for every purpose and for depths up to 300 feet.

Patronised by

Government and Indian States.

Also can be had of us:—

Sugar-cane Crushers, Moffues Ploughs, Cultivators, Hand Grinding Mills, etc.

Write for Catalogue and particulars to above address.

"PROCESS WORK MATERIALS".

FRESH CONSIGNMENT

Of Best Zinc, and Copper Sheets Fish Glue, and Books on Process Works, Ink and other necessary materials.

Price List free.

KOPARDE AND KHANDKE,

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS,

136, Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 13.

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

ANYTHING ELECTRICAL & ALLIED

We give you
Or get for you
Or it is not made.

RADIO APPARATUS IN STOCK.

Eastern Electric & Trading Co.

Camp KARACHI.
Bombay—Lahore—Amritsar.

Telegrams:—"ELECTRIC," Karachi.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.